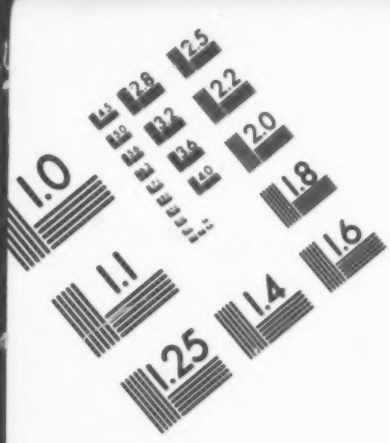

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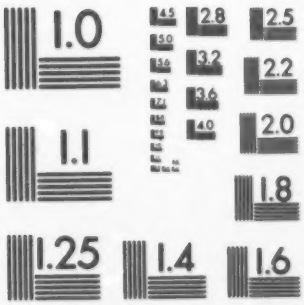

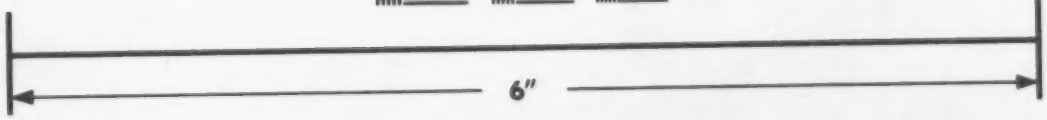

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BUDAPEST REPORTS BENEFITS OF 33D CEMA SESSION

LD291345 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 33rd session of the CEMA ended in Moscow today. Two programs for long-term cooperation have been approved. One of these concerns cooperation in the spheres of the manufacturing of consumer goods, the other aims at the development of transport relations. This latter stipulates, among other things, that a new border crossing post will be established for trains on the Hungarian-Soviet border.

Several other specialization agreements have also been approved. The multilateral agreement concerning chemical products, whose manufacture demands a high energy input, was signed on behalf of Hungary by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. Arpad Pullai, minister of transport and post, signed several agreements connected with the realization of the transport target program.

It was decided at the CEMA session to extend the measure concerning support for the less developed members like Vietnam. At the request of the PDRY, it was decided that the country could participate as an observer in the work of the organization. It was stressed that the CEMA wanted to develop its relations with all the countries of the world, and is willing to reach agreements with the EEC and its member states on the basis of complete equality.

The Hungarian delegation, led by Premier Gyoergy Lazar, arrived in Budapest this evening.

MEDIA COMMENTS ON 33D CEMA SESSION

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Review

LD030928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0510 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The successes achieved by CEMA in the 30 years of its existence are incalculable, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states in a commentary today on the 33d session of CEMA held in Moscow last week.

"The advantages and the superiority of planned economic cooperation with long-term coordination on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and comradely assistance, which is the essence of CEMA, are also clearly visible through an international comparison," the newspaper stresses. It adds: "Economic crisis, mass unemployment and worries about the future, which overshadow the lives of workers in wide areas of the capitalist world, are unknown here and in the fraternal countries. In the three decades of CEMA, its member countries have proved themselves to be the most dynamic economic region in the whole world."

The commentary says that through its example, CEMA has contributed to making the reshaping of economic relations on a more just and democratic basis a central requirement of international policy.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes in conclusion: "The successful balance sheet drawn up at the 33d CEMA session also reflects the successful 30-year progress of our socialist GDR. The working class and all other working people in our republic have accomplished great things under the leadership of the SED. In socialist mass competition for the 30th anniversary of the GDR they are demonstrating daily their determination to employ all their strength to implement the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress for the further fashioning of the developed socialist society and for the deepening of integration in the socialist community of states."

Sofia Press Comment

LD021000 Sofia BTA in English 1632 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

["Powerful Factor of All-Round Progress"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA)--Under this headline today the OTECHESTVEN FRONT paper writes editorially about the 33rd Jubilee session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

It is pointed out in the article that socialist economic integration is a stable factor of all-round progress of the countries of the community. It is pointed out that within the CMEA framework has been formed and is successfully developing a new type of economic cooperation and international division of labour based on equality and the harmonious blending of national and international interests.

"At the 33rd session it was once again pointed out that the CMEA successes in all fields are due to the indestructible union of the communist and workers' parties in the socialist countries", the editorial reads. "It is also pointed out that thanks to their tireless activity a community of nations in which relations of friendship and brotherhood dominate has been built up."

In the POGLED weekly journalist Dyanko Shishkov writes about the dynamic economic relations between the CMEA member-countries. The author points out that from 1950 to 1978 the volume of trade among the CMEA member-countries has increased 22 times.

"There is a passage in the declaration of the CMEA member-countries which we must underline", Mr Shishkov writes. The efforts of all countries are noted but at the same time the particular contribution of the Soviet Union to the strengthening and development of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is noted. We could hardly visualize the present day of the socialist community without the successes and without the existence of the first country of socialism."

Belgrade Commentator Views

AU031922 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "This Week in the World: CEMA--the Jubilee and the Experiences"]

[Text] The CEMA jubilee session on the occasion of its 30th anniversary failed to shed any great amount of light on the economic problems of this group of associated socialist countries. In the past period the CEMA has undoubtedly achieved quite a number of important successes and continue in the recent period to advance from the simple to more complex forms of mutual cooperation. In any event a bolder progress toward developing long-term programs in various branches of the economy and a greater effort to increase the efficiency of production in each of the member countries represent a significant achievement of the CEMA.

However, it is difficult to uncritically accept the claim made in Moscow that the CEMA countries represent the world's only industrially developed zone which has escaped the heavy blows inflicted by the economic crisis on the capitalist economy. The fact is that a justified long-term policy of planned exploitation of one's own energy sources is one thing but the shortage of those sources and the effects of the situation on all countries, something which is felt also by the CEMA countries now, are quite another thing. It is obvious that the problem of orientation toward other sources as well as toward establishing a more just and economically more effective international division of labor is also present here.

The absence of this approach probably also influenced a very noticeable orientation towards itself and towards its specific problems. Hence the dominant thesis at this meeting that within a brief historical period the CEMA members countries have transformed themselves into a monolithic group of states with a progressive economic structure.

References are also made, among other things, to the development of "the socialist world economy" as a counterweight to "the capitalist countries' monopoly on economic relations with young states."

There is no doubt that certain newly liberated countries use the favorable conditions of economic development offered by the CEMA; but is the division of this kind an answer to the challenge of our time, especially under the conditions of the struggle for a new international economic system to which the Eastern industrial countries can and should extend a very noticeable support?

Especially under the conditions of the present tense relations these concepts can regrettably lead to insulation and to new divisions and thereby also to various noneconomic forced solutions.

Guided by mutual interests and by the need to establish the most widely varied and a more just economic relations, our country has cooperated with the CEMA for 15 years now in various fields of economic development and scientific-technical cooperation. And besides that, the results achieved so far show that all the necessary conditions exist for further development and strengthening of that cooperation.

What is essential in this connection is a complete respect for the principles of equality and noninterference in accordance with 1964 agreement on cooperation. As is known, the development of our society is based on an essential transformation of the socioeconomic structure and production relations, that is, based on socialist self-management. It is in self-management that we also see the road to a comprehensive development of economic relations with all countries in the interest of all partners and on the basis of a new international division of labor.

Tirana: USSR Exploits CEMA

AU281715 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, June 28 (ATA)--It is reported that the proceedings of the meeting of the COMECON organisation, in which take part the heads of the governments of the member countries of this reactionary organisation, are going on in Moscow.

The current meeting takes place at a time when the capitalist revisionist world is in the grip of a grave economic-financial crisis. Under such circumstances, the Soviet Union, which manipulates and has this political-economic, grouping under its control, is making everything possible to shift the heavy burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the "allied" countries. In this direction, worth mentioning is the policy Moscow pursues towards the vassal countries of the COMECON with the increase of oil prices it sells to these countries, at a time when it purchases manufactured goods from them at low prices.

The COMECON member countries import about 80 per cent of oil from the Metropolis. Hence, they always depend on their vassals that in return of oil and electric power they are supplied with, invest monetary funds and material means and dispatch labour power for the construction of various power objects going up mainly in the Soviet territory. Thus it is foreseen that 13 big industrial objects will be built in the Soviet territory during the coming years with the direct participation of the COMECON member countries.

In this way the neocolonialist policy of the Soviet social imperialists towards the vassal countries of the COMECON has led to the further dependence of them on the metropolis. Such a thing has brought about disagreements within the revisionist nest. Precisely at such a situation, the Soviet social imperialists host in Moscow a meeting of COMECON, which is linked with their policy of exerting pressure and dictate on the vassal countries of Eastern Europe.

Further Tirana Comment

AU0210l0 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

["COMECON--Tool of Soviet Social Imperialists For Exploitation and Plunder"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA)--The 33rd session of COMECON, which was held recently in Moscow, was another testimony to the socialist imperialist dictate and the efforts of the Kremlin chieftains to further tighten the screws on their vassals.

In this session too, the Soviet social imperialists imposed "agreements" and "joint plans" in various fields of economy, which will make the other revisionist countries depend on the Soviet Union.

COMECON has already fully manifested its countenance as a tool of exploitation and plunder in the hands of the Moscow social imperialists. A testimony to this is also the imposition of high prices of goods which are supplied to the other COMECON member countries and low prices of goods that Soviet Union receives from these counbries. It is well known that the Soviet Union has constantly increased the prices of oil it sells to the vassal countries.

The Soviet social imperialists force the COMECON member countries to further contribute with financial and material means for the construction of some objects such as the cellulos plant in Ust-Ilimsk, the asbestos combine in Kiembayev, [place name as received] etc.

All this once more proves that the Soviet Union implements a typical neocolonial policy towards the COMECON member countries and that the economies of these countries have been transformed into appendages of the Soviet capitalist economy.

BRIEFS

CEMA SESSION ON AGRICULTURE CONCLUDES--The permanent CEMA committee on agriculture closed its work. Tonight [6 Jul] the leaders of the delegation signed a protocol on the questions discussed and on the decisions adopted. As Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the committee and chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union in Bulgaria, said, the characteristic features of the session were the constructive approach and creative spirit as regards the problems and full unanimity of thoughts among the delegates. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON TODOR ZHIVKOV VISIT TO TURKEY

9 July Departure

AU090804 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, departed on 9 July for Turkey on a friendly and businesslike visit. At Sofia airport Todor Zhivkov was seen off by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Drazha Vulcheva, Peko Takov, Stoyan Taradzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Boghinov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, and Nacho Papazov. Deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers, members of the government and leaders of sociopolitical organizations were also at the airport.

Zhivkov, Ecevit Statements at Arrival

AU091421 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, arrived in Turkey on a friendly and working [delovo] visit at the invitation of the Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit. At the airport the Bulgarian head of state was cordially greeted by Bulent Ecevit and other officials.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Bulent Ecevit made statements in front of Bulgarian and Turkish journalists. Comrade Todor Zhivkov said:

First of all, I would like to express my deep satisfaction at visiting neighboring and friendly Turkey again. I am also happy to be able to meet my friend Mr Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey. I am deeply convinced that the talks and negotiations we will be conducting will be productive and bring new and decisive steps in developing the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey. I would like to take this opportunity to convey through the Turkish mass media best wishes for the development of neighboring Turkey and the happiness of the neighboring Turkish people.

On his part Bulent Ecevit declared: I am very happy to be able to greet our important guest Mr Todor Zhivkov in our beautiful city of Antalya. The relations between Bulgaria and Turkey have developed greatly in recent years, and the esteemed Mr Todor Zhivkov has a major personal share in their development. The talks which we had last year with the esteemed Mr Todor Zhivkov are considered to be a new stage in the comprehensive development of our countries' relations. I am confident that our forthcoming talks will be a major contribution to peace and cooperation in our area.

Zhivkov MILLIYET Interview

AU092010 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Antalya, July 9 (BTA special correspondent)--The "MILLIYET" newspaper frontpages today a long interview with Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria and first secretary of the CC of the BCP, given to the paper's foreign politics director, Mr Sami Cohen.

Mr Zhivkov underlines that in recent years Bulgaro-Turkish relations are developing along ascending lines, on the basis of the 1975 declaration on the principles of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the two countries, and in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

"According to us, the basic result of the positive development of Bulgaro-Turkish relations is that the solving of some questions of cooperation proceeds in the spirit of adherence to principles, sincerity, mutual respect and reciprocal benefit", said Mr Zhivkov. "This great achievement resulting from our joint efforts is viewed by us as a sound basis for the future ascending development of our many-sided relations and good neighbourliness between Bulgaria and Turkey. As formerly, our country will actively contribute to the expansion of bilateral cooperation and to the improvement and enrichment of its forms.

"Life has reaffirmed that under the existing socio-political and socio-economic situation in the Balkans, development of relations between the Balkan countries on bilateral basis gives good results. Besides, there are still many inexhausted possibilities", emphasizes Mr Zhivkov in reply to the question whether he approves of the idea for multilateral cooperation on the Balkan Peninsula and whether it is feasible at the present stage.

"We are ready for cooperation on multilateral basis in the spheres where real conditions exist for the purpose and when this complies with the interests of all Balkan nations," says Mr Todor Zhivkov. "Bulgaria is the initiator and participant in many all-Balkan initiatives." He also points out that there are spheres where, parallel with the Balkan countries, it will be useful and necessary to attract interested states situated close to the Balkan area because if the questions involve them as well, why then ignore their interests? He also recalls Bulgaria's positive answer to the proposal to participate in the Balkan meeting on communications and telecommunications.

He stresses in the interview that this is the truth about Bulgaria's attitude towards all-Balkan cooperation and everything [word indistinct] subjected to certain [word indistinct], which hardly has anything in common with the interests of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

Mr Zhivkov states Bulgaria's position on the Cyprus issue, maintaining that it could be equitably and durably solved only on the basis of preserving the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.
The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is aimed at consolidating international peace and security, at the further development of reciprocally beneficial relations with all states, in compliance with the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, underlines the Bulgarian party and state leader. He stresses that developing their relations in the spirit of goodneighbourliness and cooperation, both Bulgaria and Turkey considerably contribute to the improvement of the world political climate in general. "We can and must still more actively cooperate both on multilateral and on bilateral basis in the interest of detente, peace and progress", said he.

TURKISH MEDIA COVER TODOR ZHIVKOV OFFICIAL VISIT

For Turkish source reportage on the 3-day official visit to Antalya, Turkey by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov, see the Turkey section of the West Europe DAILY REPORT for 10 July and subsequent issues.

BTA RELEASES INFORMATION ON COOPERATION WITH TURKEY

Economic Cooperation Development

AU090945 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA)--Bulgaro-Turkish trade increased sixfold in recent years.

The 1974 trade agreement which regulated the switching over from clearing to convertible currency payments contributed much to this. Bilateral trade in 1977 reached 85 million dollars.

Bulgaria exports to Turkey different metalcutting machines, electric gauges and electronic equipment, chemical fertilizers, oil products, electricity, rolled ferrous metals, synthetic fibre and pharmaceuticals. She imports in exchange Turkey's traditional export products, namely, citrus fruit, olives, olive oil, sunflower, cake, dried fruit and kernels, tanning liquors, lead and zinc ore, spices and some consumer goods.

The structure of the Bulgarian exports to Turkey is permanently on the improve. The proportion of machinery and installations from 3 per cent in 1974 climbed to about 12.5 percent in 1978. Bilateral trade is planned to reach some 200-300 million dollars in the near future. Agreements on credit lines for financing unsettled payments between the two countries and on financing most of the incoming Turkish export were signed in order to stimulate it.

The general agreement signed between "Balkancarimpex" and the "Ismak" Turkish company in 1974 on industrial joint production of Bulgarian electric and motor trucks in Turkey is successfully implemented. The S-8M lathes and the PK-031 boring machines have been assembled for the fourth year in succession in Turkey. Bulgarian electrometers have been produced there for two years already. Joint machine and technological line production will be established soon in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, communication equipment, shipbuilding, the food industry and ore mining and dressing of non-ferrous metals.

Joint geological prospecting is planned to be started. Bulgaria is engaged in designing and delivery of equipment for a flotation works in Turkey. The Turkish side will reciprocate for the equipment and installations and for the technological help with ore and metal concentrate deliveries.

Bulgaro-Turkish cooperation in power generation is developing on a wide and long-term basis. The linking of the two countries' power grids is an important step toward the establishment of closer economic contacts. The 220 kilovolt long-distance power transmission line voltage between the two countries will be increased in the future to 400 kilovolt. The line stretches on 144 km, 64 of which are on Bulgarian soil. Bilateral relations in this sphere are planned to exceed the framework of pure sale-trade and will switch over to industrial cooperation. On the basis of exchange of electricity, projects will be built and linked with the expanding power grid. Electric power stations and coal mines will be built. Possibilities for establishing a joint engineering company for study, design and construction of power generation projects are being now studied.

In the field of agriculture and the food industry the two countries agreed to expand scientific and technological cooperation in the production and processing of sunflower seed. Bulgaria will deliver on credit technological lines for sunflower sowing, raising and harvesting. On the same basis the two countries agreed on a delivery of a dairy factory to Turkey for the production of margarine, of milk-processing works, wine-making plants and cannery project.

Transportation Cooperation Data

AU090950 Sofia BTA in English 0803 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA)--The general transport agreement and the agreements on shipping, international road transportation of passengers and goods by motorway, and on air transport signed this year in Ankara created good conditions for expansion of Bulgaro-Turkish cooperation.

The two countries update jointly the existing ones and establish new transport links. Research into the advisability of some transport projects' construction is being carried out by the two countries. Now the possibility of building up a ferry link between Burgas and Trabzon is being considered. According to agreement, the two countries have engaged in the necessary research into the construction of the Burgas-Istanbul coastal motorway. The "Trakia-Transport" Bulgaro-Turkish company for road transportation of goods was set four years ago.

In the sphere of railway transport an effective agreement was signed on increasing the traffic capacity of the Svilengrad-Kapakule border stretch with a view of a more rhythmical regulation of the railway transport between Bulgaria and Turkey and the transit transport from Europe to the Near and Middle East and back.

Specified were also some promising steps for the improvement and expansion of the road network, for facilitation of the automobile transport between the two countries and passing transit through their territories. Bulgaria and Turkey will coordinate planning, designing, construction or reconstruction of the "North-South" international motorway in its Sofia-Istanbul stretch and the E-95 international motorway in the Michurin-Babaeski stretch. Efforts are aimed at their commissioning as soon as possible.

In shipping, possibilities are studied to create joint sea routes and a joint shipping company. Contacts in air transport are also expected to be expanded. A meeting of air company executives of the two countries is planned for regulation of some questions of flight safety, air traffic control and commercial flights. "Balkan" airplanes now service the Sofia-Istanbul line five days a week.

Joint companies for design and construction of transport projects in third countries are planned to be founded.

MISHO MISHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE TU DELEGATION

LD091630 Sofia BTA in English 1439 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA)--"The oil and trading crisis slowed down the rates of Japanese economic development. The growth in industrial output dropped from 10 per cent in 1978 to 5 per cent in 1979. 1,000,000 men remained jobless. Thanks to the spring offensive of the Japanese trade unions the gap between inflation and salary rise was narrowed," said Mr Kadzou Sadatamu, assistant chairman of the Liaison Council of the Chruitsu Roren Federation of Independent Unions of Japan and leader of a delegation of the council here.

The Japanese delegation is paying an official and friendly visit here since July 5 at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The delegation was received by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. At their meeting the two sides said they were pleased with the results of bilateral cooperation and expressed their willingness to further expand and strengthen it.

The Japanese delegation had talks with a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, at which the two delegations expressed the determination of their organizations to work earnestly for the expansion and consolidation of the unity of trade unions of different orientation in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress.

The representatives of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and of Churitsu Roren greeted the idea of convening a world trade union conference on the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

The two delegations expressed their solidarity with the nations fighting against imperialism and the monopolies, against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and fascism.

A 1980-1981 plan for the promotion of bilateral ties between the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Liaison Council of the Independent Unions of Japan was adopted.

Tomorrow the Japanese delegation leaves the country.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL SKYLAB DESCENT

AU081338 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 8 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The U.S. spaceship Skylab continues to lose altitude. The U.S. scientists are trying to determine as close as possible the exact place and time of the anticipated crash. According to most recent calculations, Skylab will enter the atmosphere between 10-12 July, most probably on 11 July.

The U.S. scientists think that in case of emergency they will be able at the last moment to change the character of the space station's fall in order to prevent the crash from taking place over areas having a large population.

UN DELEGATE YANKOV INTERVIEWED ON SEA LAW CONFERENCE

AU030945 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Marko Semov and Valentin Izmirliev interview with Prof Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgarian delegate to the UN and Third Committee chairman of the Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva, date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Are certain complications in the work of the conference possible?

Answer: You ask me that question now, when the eighth session of the conference has been concluded. For the time being, a preliminary draft project has been worked out. It is a large draft project on a comprehensive sea law convention. Unfortuantely, however, not all questions have been coordinated. There are still unresolved problems regarding the economic and financial character of exploitation of the seabed at very great depths. The creation of an international organ, even of an international enterprise, is envisaged in the connection. That is something new. No such international enterprise has existed heretofore. It will not be an enterprise of the multinational corporation type, but an enterprise which will be placed under control and be a part of the organizational system of a new international organ for the exploitation of the seabed. The question of the outside borders and the width of the continental shelf has not been resolved either. There are states which are in a very favorable geological position. They would like to occupy the entire sea territory and you can imagine what would happen if Brazil and Nigeria met somewhere in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. What would happen then to the seabed which has been declared the heritage of all mankind! The seabed and its wealth outside the borders of national jurisdiction must be the asset of all mankind on the basis of equal rights and international cooperation. If states in a favorable geological position took the entire part of the sea territory, then that heritage of mankind would remain a fiction.

This is one of the most difficult questions--to decide on the rules to be established on the Continental Shelf. There are also difficult questions regarding the settlement of controversies among states on the definition of sea territories. At the moment there are very sharp controversies over that, and I am sure that many more controversies are awaiting us in the future regarding the determination of sea borders among states. There are sea borders regarding territorial waters, sea borders regarding the 200-mile economic zone, if there is such, and sea borders regarding the shelf. Each of us is aware of the fact that there are many unexplored things in the seabed. Someone once said that the seabed is less explored than the side of the moon facing the earth.

BCP CONFERENCE ON TODOR ZHIVKOV'S WORKS HELD IN SOFIA

AU021333 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 29 June 1979 on pages 1-3 carries a 12,000-word report on the opening and proceedings of a scientific-practical conference devoted to Todor Zhivkov's works on "The Party's Construction". The report includes extensive summaries of statements by various leading party functionaries who took the floor during the conference.

An opening 300-word address was delivered by Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Yordanov was followed by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, who described the goals of the conference and emphasized Todor Zhivkov's role in the April plenum (2,500-word summary). Lilov praised, in particular, the theoretical contribution of Todor Zhivkov's three-volume work devoted to the development of the BCP. Lilov pointed out "Todor Zhivkov's beautiful and easily understandable language, his easily accessible, truthful and eloquent thoughts and his personal style." A statement (1,500-word summary) by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, also emphasizes Todor Zhivkov's personality, "his great erudition as a Marxist-Leninist leader and his indefatigable efforts as an organizer of the communist ranks."

A 1,500-word summary of a statement by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, deals with Zhivkov's role in the ideological reorganization of party work within the BCP and stresses Zhivkov's demand that each party functionary should be a political leader, no matter in which sector of party work he is engaged. Mikhaylov also emphasizes Todor Zhivkov's struggle for active mass-political work against bureaucratic methods which paralyze the initiative of the party members. A 1,500 word summary of a statement by Georgi Yordanov discusses the influence of Zhivkov's works on the activities of the Sofia city party organization.

The rest of the report is devoted to statements by minor party officials.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 30 June 1979 on pages 1 and 2, carries a 2,600-word report on the closing session of the scientific-practical conference devoted to Todor Zhivkov's works on "The Party's Construction". The report includes a 400-word summary of the statement by Nikolay Iribidzhakov, editor in chief of NOVO VREME and corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, which stresses the theoretical aspects of Zhivkov's works and points out that "the Leninist style and method of work are the 'soul' of organizational party work."

The report is further devoted to a 350-word summary of statements by minor party officials and to the closing statement by Gancho Ganev, rector of the BCP Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management.

REPORTAGE ON TODOR ZHIVKOV'S DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

Visit to Mikhaylovgrad Okrug

AU030930 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Georgi Vedrodenski and Ivan Zankov report from Mikhaylovgrad: "For High Efficiency in Each Production Activity"--"Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to Mikhaylovgrad"]

[Summary] Mikhaylovgrad, the city of the first antifascist uprising in the world, welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov with exceptional cordiality and enthusiasm when he arrived on 28 June 1979.

He was greeted in the central square with great joy by Anastas Purvanov, first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug Party Committee and by all other city officials, as well as by numerous citizens.

"On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on his own behalf, Comrade Todor Zhivkov addressed warm greetings and wishes to the communists and all working people of Mikhaylovgrad town and okrug for new successes in the socialist construction of this revolutionary, beautiful area of our motherland."

After this Comrade Zhivkov visited the combine producing spare parts for agricultural equipment and was briefed on this plant's successes by Director Eng Sevastaki Iliev.

Todor Zhivkov also visited an exhibition of industrial goods and scientific-technical achievements in the okrug's industrial sector.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov held a meeting with the bureau of the okrug party committee at which he was briefed on the okrug's achievements and on the local party committee's work by Anastas Purvanov, first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug Party Committee.

"In his statement Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelt on the role played by the new economic mechanism in the national economic development. The introduction of cost accounting in production enterprises and organizations is already producing favorable results in increasing the volume of production, as well as in improving production quality and effectiveness. The introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress in the production sector represents an essential factor for this success.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov recommended the creation of a solid fodder base--which is one of the main problems of the enlarged and highly mechanized socialist agriculture. In this connection Comrade Zhivkov suggested to the okrug leadership that they analyze and apply in practice the experience of the agricultural workers in the neighbor okrug of Vratsa. The task of all tasks now is to wage a struggle for great efficiency and high quality, Comrade Zhivkov stated."

A meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug party, economic and public aktiv turned into a brilliant demonstration of the people's unity and cohesion around party policy. Various workers and functionaries took the floor and reported on their okrug's economic and social achievements.

"Stormy and enthusiastic applause and cheers in honor of the BCP greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov's appearance at the rostrum. He spoke on the tasks our people are now implementing in building a developed socialist society and dwelt on certain specific problems connected with Mikhaylovgrad Okrug's socioeconomic development.

"In his speech, which was received with great attention and frequently interrupted by applause, Comrade Todor Zhivkov also referred to important international problems."

In closing the meeting Anastas Purvanov, first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug Party Committee, promised that the okrug's citizens would actively contribute to the struggle for efficiency and quality of production.

During his visit Comrade Todor Zhivkov also met Diko Iliev, composer of popular songs and conductor, who is one of the prominent cultural leaders of Mikhaylovgrad Okrug, and had a cordial conversation with him.

3 July Drama Performance

AU032030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU

[Excerpt] The new play "Recommendations" was shown on 3 July at Sofia's Sulza I Smyakh Theater. The performance was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. The play deals with current issues of our society and poses important and permanent questions related to man's humane and ideological values.

Theater on 4 July

AU042050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 4 July the Plovdiv Drama Theater had a performance in Sofia, showing the play [name indistinct] by Konstantin Iliev. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, attended the performance. The play deals with events from modern history related to socialist construction. It reflects thoughts on the socialist construction in a village as well as other humane topics.

Pravets Village Municipal Committee

AU061106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] A plenary session of the Pravets Village Municipal Party Committee was held in the village of Pravets, Sofia Okrug, today. A program for perfecting the socialist organization of labor, the planning management of agriculture in 1979-1980 [words indistinct] high agricultural production and (?planned increase) in cattle-breeding was discussed. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and natural resources; Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union; Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug Party Committee; okrug leaders and leaders of the okrug agroindustrial union attended the session.

Further on Meeting

AU061912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] A plenum of the Pravets Village Municipality was held in Sofia Okrug on the further intensification of agriculture. "The plenum was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council. Among those present were Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgical industry and mineral resources, Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union, as well as Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, and leaders of scientific institutions."

Stefan Stamenov, chairman of the [name indistinct] agroindustrial complex spoke on the further intensification of agricultural work.

"Greeted with great warmth and cordiality, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. He spoke on certain basic questions concerning our agricultural development, devoting special attention to the problems that are being solved in this sector by [word indistinct] and by other institutions of the Pravets Village conurbation system.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the basic trend of work in the activities of the complex has been well chosen, namely the development of fodder and livestock breeding. He wished the communists and all working people of the Pravets municipality even greater successes in applying the new economic mechanism and in applying the achievements of the most advanced countries in the world." Todor Zhivkov's speech was heard and greeted with great attention and applause.

Sidarov Play Performance 6 July

AU062100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] Tonight the Ivan Vasov National Academic Theater presented a play by Bulgarian author Kamen Sidarov, as a contribution to the national drama festival. This performance is the last of the festival. "The first night of the performance was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the state council, Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Arts and Culture Departments, and [words indistinct]."

The play describes the historical revolutionary struggles of the BCP and of the Bulgarian people.

Spartakiada Games Opening Ceremony

AU081822 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Radio Domestic Service in Bulgarian on 8 July at 1730 GMT carries an extensive report on the opening ceremony of the fifth national Spartakiada games, which took place in Sofia. "The opening ceremony was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Politburo members and candidate members, State Council and Council of Ministers members, and other officials." Todor Zhivkov spoke at the ceremony. He stressed the importance of sport and physical culture, and pointed out the significance of victory in the field of sport, which is a source of pride for every Bulgarian. Speaking about the forthcoming Moscow Olympic games he urged the Bulgarian sportsmen to prepare themselves, so that they can distinguish themselves and the motherland at the games. Wishing successes to the sportsmen Todor Zhivkov declared the Spartakiada games open.

STANKO TODOROV, COLLEAGUES VISIT FURNITURE EXHIBITION

AU062105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov visited the furniture exhibition organized at the Sofia festival hall today. He was accompanied by Comrades Georgi Yordanov and Nacho Papazov, by Ministers Yanko Markov and Georgi Karamanev, and by Stoyan Zhulev, minister of light industry. After visiting the exhibition Comrade Stanko Todorov met the leadership of the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry. Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, visited the exhibition today, accompanied by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BCP CENTRAL CONTROL-AUDITING COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION 6 JULY

AU061107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Excerpt] A plenum of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission chaired by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the commission, was held today. Aleksandur Todorov, deputy chairman of the commission, read an accountability report on the commission's activity during the first 6 months of 1979, emphasizing that the Central Control-Auditing Commission in its entire activity (?has examined the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference.

KOMSOMOL, CONTROL ORGANS HOLD JOINT SESSION 20 JUNE

AU031358 [Editorial Report AU] The Sofia daily NARODNA MLADEZH on 29 June 1979 carries on page 4 a 6,000-word account of a joint session held on 20 June 1979 between the People's and State Control Committee and the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, including summaries of about 2,500 words each of the speeches delivered at this session by Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and by Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee's Politburo and chairman of the Committee on People's and State Control.

Both speakers emphasize the importance of the cooperation between the two institutions, the necessity to increase the control activities within the Komsomol and the efficiency of the joint activities of the Control Committee and the Komsomol organization.

According to Krustyu Trichkov, "the strength and fighting capacity of the control organs lies in close party leadership, in the fact that the control organs are the military assistants of the party in building a socialist society." He goes on to observe:

"We must definitely admit that the great opportunities for the wide and active involvement of young boys and girls in control activities are still not being used, for which we are both to blame, namely the Committee on People's and State Control and the Komsomol Central Committee."

Both speakers emphasized the need for even closer cooperation between the two organs in the future.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN MINISTER VISIT--Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Dr Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, yesterday. The talk, held in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The further expansion of exchange of goods between Bulgaria and Hungary was discussed during the talk. Measures which the two ministers coordinated in connection with implementing the decisions adopted during the meeting of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar, the two countries' state and party leaders, were discussed. The meeting was also attended by Jeno Sebestyen, ambassador of Hungary to our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

ZHIVKOVA-DUTCH MINISTER MEETING--On 8 July Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairperson of the Committee on Culture, met Matilda Gardeniers-Berendsen, the Netherlands minister of culture, recreation and social welfare. The Dutch minister was briefed on Bulgarian culture and mass media as well as the trends in Bulgaria's cultural development. The further expansion of Bulgarian-Dutch cultural relations was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Jul 79 AU]

ROMANIA'S NICOLAE CONSTANTIN ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

LD091034 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Romanian deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee Nicolae Constantin arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

He will have talks with Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula on the development of bilateral economic cooperation after 1980.

LAO MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD091836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, received in Prague today a government and economic delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Sanan Soutthichak, minister of communications, public works and transportation and chairman of the Committee for Economic Cooperation With Socialist Countries. At the same time, talks on the conclusion of trade-political agreement and other documents between both countries have started.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S SOUTHEAST ASIA VISIT

Arrival in Indonesia

LD091044 Prague CTK in English 0937 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today on a five-day official visit to Indonesia.

He will have talks with his Indonesian counterpart Mochtar Kusumaatmaja and will also be received by President General Suharto.

Foreign Minister Talks

LD092040 Prague CTK in English 1824 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here on Monday for an official visit at the invitation of his Indonesian foreign minister and other representatives, to continue the political dialogue started at his talks with current vice-president Adam Malik during his visit to Czechoslovakia in 1975 in the post of foreign minister.

The people of both countries are interested in the process of relaxation of tension in the world. This creates favourable conditions for the development of mutually advantageous relations in all spheres.

Shortly after arrival, the two foreign ministers started discussing bilateral questions. They noted that there exist great possibilities of further promotion of Czechoslovak-Indonesian relations. Both ministers attach great importance to the development of personal contacts.

Extension of economic cooperation and trade exchanges will be of key importance for the substantial development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Indonesia, the two foreign ministers said.

Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja expressed satisfaction over the successful fulfilment of the Czechoslovak-Indonesian trade agreement signed during Adam Malik's visit to Czechoslovakia in 1975. The two countries also successfully fulfil the agreement on air transport under which the Czechoslovak Airlines operate regular Prague-Jakarta flights.

Immense possibilities of extending relations exist in the field of culture.

Minister Chnoupek invited his Indonesian counterpart to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Tomorrow, Bohuslav Chnoupek will have talks with other Indonesian officials.

CPCZ ISSUES JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH SWEDISH CP

AU052100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jul 79 pp 1,7 AU

[Report signed (ZR): "From a Communique on Swedish Communists' Visit to the CSSR; In International Unity"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, a delegation of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party (APK) led by its chairman, E. Hagel, paid a visit to the CSSR between 25 June and 2 July 1979.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties exchanged views on current world developments and on the further development of the communist and workers movement as well as on issues concerning mutual cooperation. They noted identity of views on the issues discussed.

Above all they emphasized the fact that thanks, in particular, to the peace policy of the USSR and of the other socialist countries, of the communist and workers parties as well as of all other progressive and peace forces, significant progress has been achieved in the nations' struggle for averting the danger of war, for peace and international security. In this context they particularly underscored the results of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, and U.S. President J. Carter in Vienna. In the conclusion of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and in the endorsement of other important documents they see an extraordinarily significant step toward preventing the rise of a world nuclear war, toward restoring soundness and improving the atmosphere not only in relations between the USSR and the United States, but also in international relations as a whole.

The two sides share the view that the results achieved on the road toward the limitation of armament and toward disarmament are a positive impetus for the further intensification of the world revolutionary and progressive forces' activity to support and assert the principles of the relaxation of international tension. The two sides affirmed the CPCZ's and APK's determination--in accordance with the conclusions of the Berlin Communist and Workers Parties' Conference--to fight for a Europe of peace, security, cooperation and social progress.

The two sides support the proposal of the Warsaw Pact member states to convene a political conference, attended by all European states, the United States and Canada, on the issue of detente in the military sphere as well as on other proposals submitted by the socialist countries.

The two sides expressed concernover the dangerous development of events in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Arab countries.

The representatives of the two parties emphasized that the hegemonist, expansionist course of the current Chinese leadership, oriented toward thwarting the further positive development of the policy of the relaxation of tension, toward creating new hotbeds of tension and toward provoking new military conflicts, constitutes a grave danger to peace and to the interests of all present-day revolutionary and progressive forces.

At the same time, the two parties emphasized their international solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people. They fully support efforts aimed at the further deepening of the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers parties in their struggle for common goals. They share the view that in the spirit of the conclusions of the Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers Parties, the international duty of communists is to combat hostile antimcommunist campaigns and at the same time to bring to light the truth about real socialism, about the humane essence of Marxism-Leninism, to comprehensively strive for the consolidation and expansion of cooperation and international solidarity and expansion of cooperation and international solidarity of the communist and workers parties in all spheres of their activity--including ideological activity, as well as strive for their cooperation with other democratic and peace forces in the struggle for peace, social progress and freedom of nations. In their talks, the two delegations devoted great attention to the assessment of the developments within their parties.

The APK delegation expressed high appreciation of the significant successes achieved in Czechoslovakia under the CPCZ's guidance in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres while comprehensively expanding and deepening socialist democracy. The APK representatives underscored the contribution of the CPCZ and of the Czechoslovak Government to the policy of the relaxation of tension, deepening trust among states and to international cooperation.

The CPCZ representatives expressed high appreciation for the results the APK has been achieving in fulfilling the tasks determined by its 25th congress in all spheres of activity, as well as of the fact that the APK has been applying in a well-considered manner the universal principles and objective laws of Marxism-Leninism in the specific conditions of the struggle for the interests of the workers class and all Swedish people. They wished to the APK communists much success in their struggle for democracy and socialism, for peace and progress in the world. At the same time, the two parties stressed the need to restore the unity of Swedish communists on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, a matter that would be of benefit to the further development of the communists' activity for the working people's rights and for the country's progressive development.

SLOVAK DAILY COMMENTS ON FRG DECISION ON NAZI CRIMES

AU062107 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Lubomir Trefny commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Note": "The Demand of the Heart and the Mind"]

[Text] With a margin of 25 votes, the Bonn parliament a few days ago approved a change in the law on the statute of limitations for murder. As is known, according to the laws valid in the West German legal system so-called capital crimes also include crimes perpetrated during World War II. By making this decision the Bonn parliament has answered the many questions that have been frequently and urgently cropping up not only in the FRG, but also beyond the borders of this country in connection with the approaching statute of limitations deadline for war crimes.

It must be recalled that in the FRG the statute of limitations deadline for war crimes has already been prolonged twice. The first time it happened it was prolonged for another 20 years. In practice it meant that war criminals who had thus far succeeded in hiding themselves or in concealing their identity, would have been legally innocent as of 1965. Immediately prior to the expiration of that deadline the Bonn legislative authorities referred to the fact that no independent German court jurisdiction had existed in 1948 and that the 20-year period should be therefore regarded as starting in 1949. In the meantime federal legislation prolonged the statute of limitations deadline for so-called capital crimes to 30 years, laconically remarking that it was the last time it was doing it. Thus, as of 1 January 1980, all those who had participated in the greatest tragedy in mankind's history--World War II--which had meant the deaths of more than 50 million people, would have been removed from the list of criminals.

The discussion on the expiration of war crimes took place in the FRG at a time when efforts became manifest in this country to revive Nazi propaganda and to cover up the atrocious faces of Nazi criminals, by various means, with the mask of humaneness. The matter was being solved at a time when the various neo-Nazi and neofascist groups were activating their operations and in several places in the FRG tried to proceed from fascist theory to bloody practice, with the silent acquiescence of the rightwing-oriented politicians hiding their Nazi uniforms and decorations somewhere in their closets. That fact was also reflected in the atmosphere of the Bonn Federal Assembly negotiations, in which some of the deputies tried to push through the idea that it is necessary to "draw a definite line through the past."

Both the voice of the West German progressive public and the voices of millions of people throughout the world have nevertheless penetrated in the end through the walls of the Bonn parliament. The unambiguous demand not to let the war crimes become outdated is the voice both of the heart and of the mind. The impunity of Nazi murderers would have meant the sullying of the memory of millions of victims of the limitless war atrocities.

OFFICIALS ATTEND U.S. AMBASSADOR'S 4 JULY RECEPTION

AU061811 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Yesterday F. Joseph Meehan, ambassador of the United States of America to the CSSR, gave a reception in Prague on the occasion of his country's state holiday. B. Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and other officials came to congratulate him. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

SLOVAK TU OFFICIAL RECEIVES PALESTINIAN TU DELEGATION

LD091430 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The three-member delegation of the Palestinian Confederation of Workers headed by Fathi ar-Raghib, its secretary general, which is currently visiting Slovakia, was received in Bratislava today by Otto Moncman, secretary of the Slovak Trade Union Council. During a cordial conversation, he briefed the Palestinian guests about the mission and tasks of the Slovak Trade Union Council. In return, the Palestinian guests informed our trade union representatives about the tasks of the Palestinian Confederation of Workers in the struggle for Arab unity and freedom of their country.

KUCERA LEAVES FOR GENEVA TALKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN LATIN AMERICA

LD091320 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera left here for Geneva today to attend a session of the special group of the Inter-parliamentary Union for the human rights' protection in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Nicaragua.

DEATH OF DEPUTY MINISTER VASIL WALO ANNOUNCED

LD091746 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Assembly Presidium, the Czechoslovak People's Army Command and the Federal Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters announce with deep sorrow that Col Gen Vasil Valo, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, first deputy minister of national defense, deputy to the Federal Assembly and member of the Federal Central Committee of the Union of Antifascist Fighters, died suddenly last night at the age of 58. The funeral of Col Gen Vasil Valo will take place in the Strasnice Crematorium in Prague at 1400 on 16 July.

CZECH DAILY REVIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE BEGINNING OF YEAR

AU062155 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 4 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Jaroslav Hejkal article: "Half Year Behind Us"]

[Excerpt] Did you think of it when you were beginning this working week that the first half year is definitely behind us? It is true that we will have to wait for a few days before receiving exact data on the past half year, because even in the age of computers it is not easy to compute them overnight. However, the data about the first 5 months of the year--which we do have at our disposal--indicate already clearly the overall [economic] development this year. They say, for instance, that our industry's gross production in this period amounted to Kcs247.2 billion, which is 2.3 percent more than within the same period last year. In spite of that, however, the industrial plants have fulfilled the planned tasks only 98.5 percent--despite a substantial reduction of the shortfall in the planned production from the beginning of the year by the end of May. At the beginning of June they still had to make up for a Kcs53.9 billion worth of shortfall in gross production, which is equivalent to the average production of 1.65 days. In the first 5 months of the year construction organizations insured with their own workers Kcs30.7 billion worth of construction works, which is 37 percent of the total annual planned task. The shortfall in construction for the January-May period amounts to Kcs1.2 billion, which represents a delay of 3.7 days in terms of time.

Although it can be assumed that in June we succeeded, due to the development of the people's work initiative, in further reducing the shortfall stemming from the period of the energy difficulties in January. We have entered the second half year still with a delay in comparison with the plan. That does not, of course, apply only to the volume of industrial production and to the construction works but also to the quality indexes of this year's national economic plan. There are quite a number of plants in which they somehow forgot, in seeking to liquidate the shortfall in the planned gross production, the resolve with which we had entered this year: To continue on the path of production intensification and maximum thriftiness, with the objective of increasing the effectiveness of our economy.

CZECH CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY FAILS TO MEET TASKS

LD061400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At a press conference held yesterday on the occasion of the Day of Construction Workers, representatives of the Czech Ministry of Construction and the Trade Union of Workers in Construction and the Production of Construction Materials informed journalists about the tasks of the construction industry in 1979, the fulfillment of the plan on preferential projects, and the initiative of the working people in the fulfillment of the plan. The demands arising from the tasks of the construction industry are emphasized by the further increase in the reallocation of construction capacities to regions of concentrated development, by a greater number of preferential projects, and a considerable growth in the volume of construction works.

The Ministry of Construction of the Czech Socialist Republic did not meet the tasks of the state plan for the first half of the year despite a number of exceptional measures; only 46.2 percent of the annual plan was fulfilled. Therefore, the leadership of the ministry has prepared a directive requiring from building enterprises the fulfillment of 27.4 percent of this year's target in the third quarter. Its main aim is to sustain speedy progress in the summer months, which are most advantageous as regards weather. The interest of the builders in honoring their tasks in the construction of investment units, flats and other projects is demonstrated by a reduced number of holidays taken during the summer months.

NORTH BOHEMIAN LIGNITE AREA FAILS TO MEET TARGETS

LD031444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] The North Bohemian lignite area, which produces three-quarters of the country's total output of lignite, has entered the second half of the current year with only partial successes, which have, however, failed to reverse the unfavorable balance sheet of the first 6 months of this year. Only a handful of collieries have succeeded in making up for the losses in production. The main reason for the failure to meet production targets lies in the persisting shortcomings in the capital investment program, in the failure to meet the target days for putting new, giant extraction machines into operation, the lack of spare parts and in the fact that new technological equipment is functioning with little reliability.

HUSAK CHAIRS MEETING OF PRAGUE, BRATISLAVA PARTY OFFICIALS

LD291756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A nationwide consultative meeting of chief secretaries of regional committees and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today, chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and in the presence of members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and chairmen of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The meeting dealt with questions of the work of the party in safeguarding the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, above all in the sphere of agriculture in the second half of this year and the experiences from the progress of preparations for the exchanges of party membership cards.

HUSAK PROCLAIMS 30 JUNE FOR FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CLOSURE

LD290948 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1650 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic in a letter to the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, says that according to article 61 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak federation, he proclaims the spring session of the Federal Assembly closed from 30 June.

POLEDNIK PRESIDES OVER CPCZ COMMISSION FOR WORK WITH YOUTH

LD041422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Presided over by CPCZ Central Committee secretary Jindrich Polednik, the Central Committee Commission for Work With Youth met in Prague today. It assessed the state of the children's and youth movement after the annual membership meetings, and the conference of the Socialist Youth Union and its pioneers organization, and acquainted itself with the current situation in protecting youth from harmful influences. During the discussion the commission's members expressed their support for the plans submitted to them and made further proposals for their working out and practical implementation.

JAKES CHAIRS CPCZ AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION MEETING

LD021752 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Agricultural Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee met in Prague today under the chairmanship of Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The commission discussed and endorsed a draft adjustment of economic tools to be applied in 1980 and during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan that had been drawn up on the basis of the resolution of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, and which in particular institutes measures aimed at raising economic incentives to expand cattle rearing. The commission also discussed draft measures to raise the effectiveness of the plan and planning within the agricultural and food complex.

TU OFFICIAL OUTLINES SOCIAL BENEFITS FOR WORKERS

LD292026 Prague CTK in English 1538 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Social certainties of the working people in Czechoslovakia are strengthening hand in hand with the development of Czechoslovak economy, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions Vladimir Marik said today.

An important task of the revolutionary trade union movement is enterprise social policy. Successes have been achieved in average monthly wages which will reach 2,630 crowns this year, compared to 2,490 in 1977, in medical care, meal and recreation programs.

The average daily number of people unable to work due to illness or injuries, which was 316,000 in 1970, decreased to 273,332. The number of injuries caused by accidents at work was lower by 4.5 per cent in 1978 compared to 1977 and was the lowest in the past seven years.

The meal programs operated by enterprises also extend thanks to the initiative of the revolutionary trade union movement. At present, 2,440,000 people take advantage of this and an improvement of these services for people working on afternoon and night shifts is planned.

Approximately, 450,000 employees and their dependents will enjoy domestic trade union recreation and 70,000 people will spend a part of their holidays in trade union resorts abroad.

CPCZ ORGAN URGES CONSTANT AWARENESS OF NEED FOR THRIFT

AU031357 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Every Person a Thrifty Manager"]

[Excerpts] It is most curious that certain people are capable of cogitating and deliberating, that is, of being thrifty and good housekeepers, whenever it is a matter of their own family budget; but whenever they influence society's budget by their work, they become pig-headed [furianti]. Amounts running into thousands, into hundreds of thousands and even into millions are negligible for them and, at times, they almost throw them out the window by their irresponsibility or inexpert activity. For instance, they extort demanding and expensive technology, which then remains idle for months at a stretch; they are not irritated by the silence of machinery at a standstill, machinery that should work not merely one shift, but two or three, so that the sums invested in it show a speedy return; they are not unsettled by their share in the failure to meet deadlines in capital construction; they are not infuriated (as long as they themselves do not feel it) by the lack of spare parts, for the production of which they are responsible; they are not disturbed by the poor quality of products; and they are not troubled even by violations of the production and technological discipline. They tolerate failure to observe working hours and so forth.

Our party's 15th congress clearly stated that the basic demand placed on all national economic branches, both in the production and the nonproduction spheres, is to improve the efficiency, productivity and the quality of work. The order of the day is to produce effectively, and to work to a high quality standard; this is the main prerequisite for fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and for achieving an improvement in living standards.

It is known that already the CPCZ Central Committee's November 1974 session directed concretely and in all seriousness to the changing external economic conditions, to the fact that the world prices for raw materials, energy and food are rising--that means, the prices of those commodities that we must import in view of our own natural resources and the structure of our production--and to the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult to insure supplies of raw materials and other materials. From this it follows for us--and this was repeated by the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session last year--that we must know how to cope with these objective conditions.

One of the paths leading to this is strict economy and thrift and that is why we cannot be fully satisfied with the way the imported raw materials are being handled. We cannot be fully satisfied with the program for material replacement which should enable us to make better use of our resources, or with the progress in construction and technology which should save us raw materials and energy on the drawing board already, as it were. As has already been said many times, we cannot be fully satisfied with the fulfillment of rationalization programs for economizing all kinds of energy and so forth. It is necessary to speak frankly about all these matters in all working places, to encourage the people to be economical and thrifty, to awaken initiative which would speed up the process of good housekeeping. It is also necessary to know how to convince and to agitate.

BRIEFS

ENERGY TALKS WITH HUNGARY--On 25 June CSSR Deputy Premier Josef Simon received in Prague Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to the CSSR, to discuss topical questions relating to the development of economic cooperation between the two countries, especially in the sphere of energy and energy engineering. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister and chairman of the Bulgarian National Commission for UNESCO, arrived in Prague on 26 June at the invitation of Zdenek Trhlik, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. On the same day the two delegations opened their talks pertaining to UNESCO and to relations between the CSSR and Bulgaria in the sphere of culture, education, science and medical care. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK MINISTER TO GDR--M. Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and Slovak minister of culture, left on 26 June for Berlin to attend the festive conclusion of the "GDR-CSSR Days of Friendship and Culture." [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

FILM COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA--A cooperation protocol between Czechoslovak film and the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of Mongolia in the sphere of film making for the 1979-80 period was signed in Prague yesterday by J. Purs, central director of Czechoslovak Film, and O. Dorj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mongolia to the CSSR. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

NEW BENIN ENVOY--A. Monteira, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Benin to the CSSR, who has his permanent residence in Moscow, arrived in Prague on 26 June. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBYAN SECTION--The 29 June session of the Presidium of the CSSR Society for International Contacts, which was held in Bratislava, approved of the establishment of a Libyan section in the society's Arab committee. The session was opened by V. Salgovic, member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Slovak National Council and first deputy chairman of the society; and was chaired by E. Erban, Czech National Council chairman and chairman of the society. The session discussed the society's activities and heard the report on the establishment of the Czechoslovak-Jordanian Friendship Society. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

VIRUS EPIDEMIC IN SLOVAKIA--In the second half of June an increased number of occurences of virus-caused inflammation of the liver has been registered among pupils of elementary and comprehensive schools in east Slovakia, according to the Slovak Ministry of Health. To prevent a further spread of this infectious disease, appropriate measures have been taken in the pertinent region--among them a temporary restriction on mass-attendance events. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN SLOVAKIA--The 11,190 traffic accidents in Slovakia in the first 5 months of 1979 caused damages of more than Kcs55 million and claimed 229 lives, which is 16 more than last year by the same date. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

AGERPRES REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

AU301840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 2 Jun 79 AU

[Report on communique issued following visit to the GDR 28-30 June by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/6/1979--The communique, released in Bucharest on June 30, 1979, shows that during the official visit of friendship which Stefan Andrei paid to the GDR, over June 28-30, at the invitation of his counterpart Oskar Fischer, the two foreign ministers analysed the development of the bilateral relations and had a broad exchange of views of international problems.

The ministers underlined the importance of translating into life the Moscow declaration of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states of November 1978. They reiterated their country's determination to act, alongside the other states, the peace-loving and progressive forces for the materialization and proposals contained in the declaration. In the same spirit they will act for carrying through the proposals included in the communique on the Budapest meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participating states.

The two ministers attached particular importance to the problems of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, to the implementation of the provisions and principles of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole. The two sides consider that the Madrid meeting of 1980 should be throughly prepared, so that it can give an impact to the strengthening of security and the developing of cooperation in Europe, to the efforts for passing to tangible, effective measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

The foreign ministers stressed that the conclusion of a treaty, among all the states participant in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, on the commitment not to be the first to use against another state both nuclear and conventional arms, would strengthen the political and juridical basis of the observance, in Europe, of the principles of nonrecourse to threat or use of force and would make an important contribution to the consolidation of peace security and cooperation in Europe.

The ministers reasserted the determination of their countries to actively work together, alongside all the states signatory to the Helsinki Final Act, for the preparation and organization of a political conference of all European states, the U.S.A. and Canada regarding the building up of confidence and the military disengagement on the continent. They also underlined the necessity of achieving positive results at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of effectives and armaments, on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equal security.

The two sides welcome the results of the top-level meeting in Vienna between the USSR and the USA. They appreciate the signing of the SALT II agreement as a contribution to the cause of detente in Europe and worldwide, as a positive step towards providing conditions for halting the arms race and passing to effective measures of general disarmament.

The two countries welcome the understanding between the USSR and the People's Republic of China to start negotiations for the normalization and improvement of relations between them, on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

The ministers exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa. They pointed out that their countries, faithful to the high-principled policy of strengthening world peace and security, reassert the necessity of solving all litigious issues and conflicts among the newly independent states, among all states in general, by peaceful political means, by negotiations.

The two sides declared for the eradication of underdevelopment, for supporting the building of a new international economic order.

In connection with the bilateral relations, Ministers Stefan Andrei and Oskar Fischer expressed the will of the two countries to cooperate ever more closely and agreed upon fresh measures to further develop the collaboration between Romania and the G.D.R. Stefan Andrei invited Oskar Fischer to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER RECEIVES DPRK VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD092026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Yi Chong-mok, DPRK vice minister of foreign affairs, for a friendly talk. At the meeting they both noted with satisfaction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples were developing and deepening in an all-round manner.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ALGERIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU062145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, to Chadli Benjedid, president of Algeria, on the occasion of the Algerian national holiday.]

[Text] To the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and Secretary General of the party of the National Liberation Front, Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, Algiers. Esteemed Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the GDR people and in my own I convey the most cordial greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of your country's independence to you, the members of the FLN Central Committee, the government and the people of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The GDR people are forever affiliated with the Algerian people, which during the years of its independent development achieved impressive successes in the consolidation of national sovereignty and the revolutionary transformation of the country. The efforts undertaken by the Algerian people for the implementation of the decisions of the Fourth FLN Party Congress are being watched in our country with sympathy and respect.

The GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria are united in striving for the establishment of a new and just social order, by the joint antiimperialist struggle for peace and international security, against colonialism and racism. On the basis of those common goals and interests a manifold and comradely cooperation has developed between our states and peoples in the political, economic and cultural fields. I am convinced that the close and friendly cooperation will get new incentives in the future, will be consolidated and deepened.

Please accept, esteemed Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, the best greetings and wishes for the further successful development of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the happiness of the Algerian people.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

LD092150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, received on Monday the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan, Junji Yamada, for the presentation of his letter of credence. Ambassador Yamada conveyed cordial greetings from Emperor Hirohito, Japanese head of state, and from Prime Minister Ohira. These greetings were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

In the ensuing talk, which was held in an open-minded atmosphere, both parties paid tribute to the favorable development of relations between the GDR and Japan. They expressed a wish for this process to be continued and expanded in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS BY PLANES FROM FRG PROTESTED

LD061704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--During the past few weeks there have been repeated violations of GDR airspace by aircraft from the FRG. Thus, on 29 June 1979 in Sonneberg Bezirk, on 30 July [as received] 1979 in Sonneberg Bezirk, on 30 July [as received] 1979 in Grevesmuehlen Bezirk and on 3 July 1979 in Halberstadt Bezirk, aircraft from the FRG entered GDR airspace illegally.

These airspace violations constitute gross disregard of international law. In addition they seriously endanger air safety in GDR airspace. It was only thanks to the prudent action of the authorities responsible for safeguarding GDR airspace that these provocative acts did not result in grave consequences.

Although the permanent GDR representative in Bonn has repeatedly lodged strong protests at the Federal Chancellor's office during the past few weeks, it must be assumed that such violations of GDR airspace, which are contrary to international law, will be repeated. The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs is resolutely protesting these latest airspace violations and points out to the responsible FRG organs that they alone will have to shoulder the responsibility for any consequences.

PROTESTS TO W. BERLIN SENAT OVER RAIL INCIDENT NOTED

LD071507 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Urban railroad traffic between rail stations Neukoelin and Hermannstrasse in Berlin (West) was seriously endangered during the night from Friday to Saturday. A piece of iron 98 cm long and weighing several kilograms had been fastened to a nylon rope and was lowered by unknown persons from Herder bridge on to the track. As a result the frontal section of the motor carriage of a moving train was seriously damaged and the track affected. The criminal attack gravely endangered the lives and safety of the passengers. It is only by chance that the driver was not hit by the heavy iron object.

The GDR Foreign Ministry has lodged a strong protest with the West Berlin Senat against the grave attack on the lives of passengers and the safety of urban railroad traffic in Berlin (West). The Senat has been requested to take immediate reliable measures against such criminal actions and to bring the culprits to book.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON WESTERN REACTION TO NEW LAWS

ID020842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0514 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"It is a quite normal event--the assertion of the right to self-determination--that a sovereign state from time to time and with regard to the requirements and experiences of the struggle against crime perfects its legal system." It is with these words that NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today comments on the laws decided upon by the GDR People's Chamber last Thursday. The newspaper deals in detail with the individual laws and states that in taking these decisions the GDR People's Chamber was "complying with the constitutional task of the state to look after the citizens' safety. Because the GDR so responsibly fulfills the protective and defensive duties which fall to every state in complete agreement with international law, our republic is today one of the safest countries in the world." Here, of course, it has to be taken into consideration, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND adds, that "the GDR is at the spot where the two great social systems, the alliances of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, meet: In the middle of the field of tension where decisions are made about war and peace."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND adds: "The great responsibility which results for the securing of peace, the strengthening of socialism and defense preparedness is also met by our state in the sphere of law. It resolutely rejects the increased sabotage and agitation against the GDR and its citizens and takes all necessary precautions." In this connection, the paper deals with Western reactions to the new GDR laws, and writes: "There is particular excitement about the fact that we do not tolerate agitation against our country. This excitement is all the more strange in that no state in the world--be it socialist or capitalist--tolerates being smeared. And so it is with us. What cannot at all be tolerated is that this or that person lets himself be "won over" to a campaign against the GDR from abroad. It is the duty of every state governed by the rule of law to place this on record."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND underlines that the GDR stands by the viewpoint of the Helsinki Conference: "that everything must be done to promote peaceful international coexistence. We are for clearing, not poisoning, the atmosphere in Europe, for trust and not mistrust."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes in conclusion that there was no reason for the FRG and its journalists to get excited about changes in the law in the GDR. In the FRG in the past 10 years, there have been no fewer than 27 changes in the criminal law, "with the result that the murderers from the Maidanek concentration camp are acquitted and antifascists persecuted in increasing numbers and with a professional ban imposed on them, and with the result that the Federal Republic is today one of the countries with the highest crime rates."

There is therefore sufficient reason in the FRG and in West Berlin "to deal there with one's own internal affairs. As far as we are concerned, we shall use the laws decided upon to perfect further our socialist legal system in the interest of society, in the interests of the citizens."

REPORTAGE ON GAS PRICE HIKES, RUMORS

In Socialist Countries

AU091226 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 6 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Gas prices were recently increased in some socialist countries. In Hungary, gas has become more expensive by 20 per cent, in Romania by 11 percent and in Bulgaria by about 50 percent.

The following prices apply in the socialist countries listed below per liter of gas:

Hungary: Regular (86 octane)--7.70 forint, super (92 octane)--9.60 forint, extra (98 octane)--11.50 forint;

Romania: R 90--4.00 lei, R 98 E--6.20 lei;

Bulgaria: 83 octane rating--0.70 lewa, 93 octane--0.80 lewa, 96 octane--1.00 lewa;

Poland: Normal (78 octane)--12 zloty, super (94 octane)--14 zloty;

CSSR: "special mix 90" and "special"--4.30 krona, "super"--5.00 krona.

Denial of GDR Price Hike

LD091822 Hamburg DPA in German 1702 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--reports about a possible early increase in gasoline prices in the GDR were denied here on Monday. A ministry of supply spokesman said in response to questioning that he knew nothing about a price increase of this nature.

Rumors about rising fuel prices, which have been circulating in the GDR for days, were fed over the weekend by a report in [illegible] DEUTSCHLAND. The item was regarded as a sort of "fore-warning" to GDR drivers.

According to BERLINER ZEITUNG in East Berlin, gasoline has recently risen in price by 20 percent in Hungary and 50 percent in Bulgaria. One liter of regular gasoline costs M1.50 and a liter of high-test M1.65 in the GDR.

STOPH RECEIVES SOVIET, SED ACCOLADES ON BIRTHDAY

Soviet Presidium Congratulations

LD091526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1041 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow (ADN correspondent)--The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have cordially congratulated GDR Premier Willi Stoph on his 65th birthday. On the order of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and in appreciation of his great contribution to the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the GDR and the USSR Willi Stoph has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

SED Congratulations

LD091522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In the Council of Ministers' building in Berlin on Monday the Politburo of the SED Central Committee most cordially congratulated its member Willi Stoph on his 65th birthday.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, expressed his thanks to the chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers for his meritorous work in the collective of the SED Party leadership and at the head of the workers and peasants government.

In appreciation of great services in the shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR, his untiring work to realize the decisions of the party of the working class for the benefit of the people, Erich Honecker awarded Willi Stoph the honorary title "Hero of Labor." Congratulations also came from the members of the Council of Ministers, of the Council of State and of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, the GDR parties, the FDGB and other mass organizations as well as the National Council of the GDR National Front. Friends at home and abroad have also sent cordial congratulations to Stoph.

CATHOLICS MEET WITH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

AU062120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[ADN report: "Catholics Profess Their Solidarity With the GDR--Exchange of Views of the National Council With Christian Citizens"]

[Text] Guestrow (ADN)--Catholics from all areas of the republic who are engaged in church and society on Wednesday [4 July] in Guestrow underlined their solidarity with the GDR during an exchange of views organized by the working group of Christian circles within the National Council of the GDR National Front.

"We Christians have cooperated in building this, our state, and thus we are affiliated with its growth and the successes achieved," stressed Irmgard Goedicke from Leinefelde in Worbis during the talk. Under the proven guidance of the workers class and its party within the community of the National Front the readiness to carry corresponsibility in the state is also growing among Christian citizens.

The chairman of the working group of Christian circles of the Guestrow committee of the National Front, Hans Smrsch, emphasized that the main task of the Catholic Church, charity, coincides with the humanistic ideas and socialist views of the workers class.

Guenter Grewe, Presidium member of the National Council, in his concluding speech stated that the practice of the republic's social life had proven that a common path is possible and necessary for Christians and Marxists.

In a statement the participants stressed the significance of serving peace as a serious obligation for Catholics, too. "It requires one to do everything possible to eliminate those problems from the world which obstruct peace. The complete adjustment of the diocese frontiers to the state frontiers would be a further step in promoting security and detente in central Europe. We support the statements of the International Symposium of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics in our capital, especially the appeal to all European parliaments and the call for the entry into force of the SALT II agreement." In conclusion it is said: "The GDR building, whose foundation we have built together, and in whose shaping we have been cooperating for more than 30 years, shall become even more beautiful. Thus we underline our firm resolve to do everything in our might for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of our republic."

WRITER GOTSCHE HONORED BY SED, HONECKER

LD031042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0557 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--"The history of the proletarian revolution and also of socialist German Literature cannot be written without paying tribute to the name, work and life of Otto Gotsche," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes today in a tribute to the writer to mark his 75th birthday today.

The SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the GDR have sent cordial congratualtions to Otto Gotsche. The letter from the SED Central Committee, which is signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, says: "Deeply committed to the Leninst principles of partisanship and solidarity with the people, your literary work plays an important part in determining our people's historical awareness.... In impressive depictions of decisive historical events, you convey important experiences of the struggle against fascism and war and for the contruction of socialism in our country."

Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, presented Otto Gotsche with a bar to the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold to mark his 75th birthday. The award was made on the recommendation of the SED Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO ASSOCIATION OF JURISTS

LD061410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0319 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent a message of greetings signed by its general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, to the GDR Association of Jurists on its 30th anniversary. It pays tribute to its "responsible and dedicated work" in the "political, ideological and expert training and further education of GDR jurists."

The message continues: "In the 30 years of its existence the association of GDR jurists has always worked for the all-round strengthening of our socialist state and legal order, for the constant developing of socialist democracy as well as for the implementation of socialist legality. Praiseworthy is the manifold international work of the organization. There are outstanding initiatives in the strengthening of fraternal cooperation with the jurists' organizations of the USSR and the other socialist countries, in solidarity with all those oppressed and persecuted by imperialism and in the struggle with the forces hostile to detente who permanently disregard international law."

TISCH ADDRESSES SHOP STEWARD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD060142 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Meeting the plan in every enterprise and by every team is, according to Harry Tisch, a decisive prerequisite for the continuation of the successful policy of the Eighth and Ninth Party Congresses. Speaking at the trade union shop steward general assembly of the VEB Stahl und Walzwerk, Brandenburg, the chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee said today that the period since 1971 has been among the most successful in the GDR's history.

The principle of doing everything for the well-being of man and the happiness of the country has brought a secure and safe life to all citizens. [word indistinct] (Heinz Kaiser) affirmed that the workers of the most important steel producer of the republic stand by their promise, made earlier this year, of producing additional goods worth 4 million marks.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SINGAPORE--Professor Dr Benjamin Henry Sheares, president of the Republic of Singapore, received on Saturday [23 June] GDR Ambassador Eberhard Peister for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES Deutschland in German 25 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

KATUSHEV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD092326 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived in Budapest. He heads the Soviet delegation which will take part in the session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the two countries. The Soviet guests were received at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee.

UN GENERAL SECRETARY WALDHEIM COMMENTS ON VISIT

LD091544 Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Summing up his visit to Hungary, Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, said his talks with Hungarian leaders were comprehensive and very fruitful. In a statement before his departure from Budapest, Dr Waldheim pointed out that his discussions in Hungary covered the most significant issues of international politics, disarmament and the second Soviet-American SALT agreement to be ratified. [words indistinct] Also included the possibility of eliminating the (?horror) of war. (?They also discussed) the situation in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa. In agreement with the Hungarian leaders he expressed the hope that the process of detente will continue in Europe. In conclusion the UN Secretary General said Hungary's development since his last visit 6 years ago has made a deep impression on him.

During his 4-day visit to Hungary, Waldheim met Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP. Kurt Waldheim has now left for Romania. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0900 GMT 9 Jul adds: "The UN secretary general was seen off at the airport by Frigyes Puja."]

OVARI RETURNS FROM BERLIN CONFERENCE

LD070200 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A communique has been issued in Berlin on the ideological and foreign political conference of the fraternal socialist parties, attended by representatives of 11 parties. The Hungarian delegation, led by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, has arrived home from the GDR capital.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PDRY INTERIOR MINISTER

Meeting With Korom

LD070210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Salih Muslih Qasim, interior minister of People's Yemen, has been received by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the party Central Committee.

5 July Departure

AU091332 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Delegation of the PDRY Ministry of the Interior Has Departed From Budapest"]

[Text] The delegation of the PDRY Ministry of the Interior led by Salih Muslih al-Qasim, member of the Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party and minister of the interior, that had paid an official, friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Andras Benkei, minister of the interior, departed from Budapest on Thursday [5 July].

The delegation had talks on cooperation between the two countries' organs for interior affairs.

The delegation was received by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Police Maj Gen Lajos Karasz, deputy minister of the interior.

MARJAI MEETS WITH ALGERIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

LD071312 Algiers APS in English 1019 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 7 July (APS)--Algerian Minister for Telecommunications Mohamed Zerguini a formal visit to Hungary since July 4 met here with his Hungarian counterpart Mr Pullai [sentence as received]. The two ministers said they were satisfied at the development, for the last two years, of the cooperation between the two countries.

The day after his arrival to the Hungarian capital, the Algerian delegation visited a plant of telecommunications where they appreciated the progress achieved in Hungarian technology.

Mr Zerguini then met with Mr Soltesz, minister for metallurgy and mechanical engineering. The two men reviewed the state of bilateral cooperation. Mr Zerguini stressed the necessity to extend cooperation to assistance in qualified technology. Finally, the Algerian minister was received by Hungarian commerce minister and Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai.

GRAIN HARVEST WELL ORGANIZED, YIELDS TO MEET DOMESTIC NEEDS

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 29 Jun 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Although it is true that only winter barley is being cut at present because it matured earlier as a result of the spring heat wave, wheat harvesting will begin in the southern counties within a few days. This year has not favored cereal crops, there was little May rainfall. In some regions there was no rain at all and the kernels have shriveled. June rains have improved yield prospects considerably; they have benefitted even the grains, kernels are plumper, the ears are heavier. Insofar as the quantity is concerned, less [grain] will be harvested than planned. Where the fields were watered, and wheat was watered in many places, record yields are expected. Good, average yields are forseen for this year, ample for domestic bread grain requirements. Combines are ready. This year a total of 16,000 harvester-threshers will be put into operation. There has been a substantial increase in the percentage of modern, high-capacity machines. With such a machine park a farm can complete harvesting within two weeks provided the weather is favorable. However, the harvest may take as long as 5 weeks on a nationwide basis, because grains are ripening according to regional weather conditions. Although harvesting has already begun in the south, it will be another 2 weeks before it can begin in the north. This will permit equipment from Czechoslovakia to be of assistance to Hungary, and Hungary will reciprocate later.

The special harvest service is in operation: telex communications have been set up between all enterprises which stock machine parts. Personnel is on night duty at the warehouses, repair and instrument vans patrol the roads to provide assistance within hours in case of breakdowns. It is hoped--at least the authorities maintain--that parts supply will cause no special problems this year.

Bulk purchasing of grain has become better organized. According to the managing director of the Grain Trust, the trust has 98 percent of edible bread grain and 87 percent of fodder grain under contract. Seed-drying capacity has been expanded; much new hauling and seed-dressing equipment has been put into operation. Over 6,000 facilities of this type will promote delivery this year. Granaries and storehouses have been disinfected. Deliveries can be made day and night at 1,000 centers. Although there is more storage space, many farms have again agreed to store grain on a contract basis. An additional six centers are equipped to grade grain by instrument analysis. Consequently grain will now be stored according to quality and destined use at 30 places. Although there will be fewer seeds in the ears this year, careful, systematic work will help offset this. In some areas machinery will be permitted to operate only in low gear to prevent kernel loss.

BRIEFS

UK TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL--A protocol on Hungarian-British long-term technological cooperation has been signed in Budapest. At the 4-day session of the two countries' mixed commission it was noted that the volume of trade is less than justified, and so enterprises will be encouraged to step up trade. There are many untapped opportunities for the joint manufacture of electronic and telecommunications equipment and components. Cooperation can be expanded in the road vehicle, chemical and the pharmaceutical industries. Closer attention should be paid to joint operations in the markets of third countries. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD]

PCF DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a three-member French Communist Party delegation led by Central Committee member Claude Quin visited Hungary between 25 and 29 June. The delegation had consultative talks with MSZMP representatives about aspects of economic policy. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jun 79 p 18 AU]

TU AID TO VIETNAM--As a manifestation of the solidarity of the Hungarian working people with their Vietnamese brothers, the Hungarian trade unions have sent a 2 1/2 million aid shipment to Hanoi. It was presented to representatives of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation by Hungarian Ambassador Laszlo Karsai. [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 29 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

WATER CONSERVATION TALKS WITH IRAQ--The sixth session of the subcommittee for water conservation of the Hungarian-Iraqi Permanent Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation was concluded yesterday [29 June] with the signing of a protocol in Budapest. The Iraqi guests were received by Secretary of State Istvan Gergely, chairman of the National Water Conservation Bureau. Today, the Iraqi delegation will depart from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NEW ZEALAND--The Hungary-New Zealand Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation has had a meeting in Wellington, New Zealand. During the talks, a $33 million export contract was signed by Ganz-Mavag Director General Andras Dunajszky and by New Zealand Prime Minister R.D. Muldoon. A protocol on the mixed committee's talks was signed by Istvan Torok, deputy minister of foreign trade, and J.G. Clark, deputy minister of trade and industry. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

WARSAW REPORTS WOJTASZEK'S ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON

LD091830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Washington today on an official visit. During his 2-day stay Emil Wojtaszek will hold talks with leading representatives of the Washington administration, the U.S. Congress and the White House. His agenda envisages, among other things, talks with Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state; Juanita Kreps, secretary of commerce; and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 18-19 JULY

LD091812 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 July, PAP--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will pay an official visit to Poland on July 18-19 at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

PZPR INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE, PCF MEMBERS

LD092238 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 July, PAP--A delegation of the PUWP CC headed by member of the CC Secretariat, head of the PUWP CC Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Construction Zbigniew Zielinski stayed in France at the invitation of the French Communist Party CC. The delegation familiarized themselves with basic problems pertaining to the development of French economy and to directions of modernization and structural changes within the French industry.

It was stressed during the talks that there existed a convergence of views as to possibilities and needs of further development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and France and that there was a need to broaden the scope of cooperation between the PUWP and the PCF.

The delegation was received by members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the PCF CC Gaston Plissonier, Philippe Hezog and Maxihe Gremetz.

SWEDISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETING HELD

LD092204 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 July, PAP--A delegation of the APK, workers' party-communists from Sweden, headed by member of the Political Bureau and First Secretary of the Stockholm APK Committee Carsten Thunborg arrived in Poland.

A meeting with alternate member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Lukaszewicz, was held in the PUWP CC headquarters. Present at the meeting was head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Waclaw Piatkowski.

POLITYKA EDITOR IN CHIEF COMMENTS ON PAPAL VISIT

AU061030 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 23 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski article: "The Meeting"--passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] FOR 9 DAYS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IN THE COUNTRIES THAT ARE HISTORICALLY LINKED TO CHRISTIANITY AND IN WHICH THE CATHOLIC RELIGION CONSTITUTES THE CHIEF OR ONE OF THE CHIEF RELIGIONS WAS FOCUSED ON POLAND. ABOUT 1,000 FOREIGN JOURNALISTS REPRESENTING THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION CONTINUED TO INFORM THE WORLD ABOUT THE COURSE OF THE VISIT OF JOHN PAUL II TO HIS FATHERLAND.

That information was not always honest. Some journalists wrote as if they had been programmed in advance to pick holes. They wanted to prove by every means that the course of the papal visit in socialist Poland would certainly not ease but hinder the state's cooperation with the church. It was therefore no accident that some Western commentators stubbornly circulated the view that the authorities were embarrassed by John Paul II's visit.

Attempts were made to convince the public that the party and the government had sought to minimize the significance of the visit. Following this line, the CBS TV news commentator asserted that the Polish people had displayed great love for the pope, but the Polish authorities had shown indifference! One wonders how that man, who is probably gifted in ill will or who suffers from an acute deficiency of perspicacity, was able to note that indifference? Perhaps he noted it in the welcome and farewell accorded to John Paul II by the chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, who was accompanied by some ministers of the Polish Government? Perhaps in the meeting between Edward Gierek and John Paul II in the Belweder Palace? Or perhaps in the active and wide-ranging participation of state authorities in the organizational preparations for the visit? Perhaps he noted that indifference in the fact that our television was relaying all over Poland the two most important points of the program for the pope's visit in Poland: the solemn function at Victory Square in Warsaw and that in Oswiecim-Brzezinka; and that it was making regional relays and providing extensive daily reports during the news program? No wonder that with such a frame of mind that kind of person doubted the positive evaluation of the visit and the assurance that it should not hinder but should ease the continuation of the creative dialog that the two sides have been conducting for years, not without difficulties, of course.

I would never have begun these remarks by criticizing the activities of a certain category of journalists in those days but for the fact that the papal visit to Poland was not, after all, a trivial event and that one was therefore entitled to expect commentators, not only journalists, to show a high sense of responsibility. Reading some commentaries one had the impression that their authors would be truly pleased only in the event of a religious war breaking out in Poland. The fact that those journalists reported on the course of the visit in a manner that suggested that only the socialist system had introduced the division between the state and the church was also bound to elicit wonder. After all, many of those journalists live in countries in which that division took place over 100 years ago, and not on the initiative of the communists at all. What then were the true intentions of such views of the visit? That kind of commentator was bent on aggravating things and on sowing discord between the socialist state and the church.

JOHN PAUL II'S VISIT TO POLAND SHOULD NOT BE VIEWED ONLY FROM THE NATIONAL VIEWPOINT, ONLY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE POLISH SOCIALIST STATE or from the personal viewpoint, namely, that for the first time in the history of Catholicism a Polish pope visited his fatherland in order to obtain the complete confirmation of his life's success from the faithful in Poland. That is, in a wider sense, from his countrymen. HIS VISIT REPRESENTED MORE THAN JUST THAT. WE SHOULD PLACE IT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A MEETING BETWEEN CATHOLICISM AND SOCIALISM AS IT REALLY EXISTS.

The practical results of that meeting can be seen in the dialog and the various forms of cooperation that already exist between Catholicism and the communist movement. In many cases as yet those results can be compared to very delicate plants requiring a gardener's special care. Every gale or storm can damage them. Is everyone aware of that? Probably not.

Those who during the visit of John Paul II to our country expected a storm to develop were frustrated in their hopes. In his many statements during his pilgrimage throughout the country the pope defined the Vatican's attitude to the changes occurring in the world and presented his views on the place the Catholic Church should occupy in a country in which socialist changes have been carried out. These issues--we will return to them--were presented most completely in the papal speech at the 169th conference of the episcopate of Josna Gora [Czestochowa].

It is natural that John Paul II spoke on those issues in his own way, in complete compatibility with the Catholic doctrine. But his views, some of which were demanding in character and some polemical (for example, the papal concept of Europe, the role of Christianity as the only factor helping one to understand Europe's history, and so on)--this is also natural--did not lead the church on to the track of fierce confrontation with socialism and lay authority. He encouraged the church hierarchy--we can assume that it included more than the Polish church hierarchy--to make unceasing efforts and endeavors "that are important for the contemporary church." But he placed them within the framework of the dialog. This is a realistic concept, one which may produce in the foreseeable future further joint activities, advantageous to the world, of the Catholic and lay camps with regard to the issues that determine the extent to which entire nations feel themselves secure. THE PRIMARY POINT IS TO STRENGTHEN WORLD PEACE, TO COMBAT HUNGER AND WANT AND TO PROMOTE SOCIAL JUSTICE AND TOLERANCE. POLISH EXPERIENCE MAY PROVE USEFUL FOR THE AFOREMENTIONED DIALOG.

Among the various views and evaluations aired up to now in connection with the course of the papal visit in Poland the term "challenge" has also made its appearance. "The public statements made by John Paul II and the crowds he gathered around him are a challenge thrown to the Polish communists," I read in one of the commentaries. I think it is worth devoting some attention to this view. As for the contents of the homilies and of the many speeches, on the one hand "We have found" (in them--Rakowski) "many similar ideas inspired by the same concern for the most precious affairs of all nations" (Henryk Jablonski) and, on the other hand, also ideas that elicit the natural opposition of the lay camp or the Marxist camp.

That opposition did not come about during John Paul's II visit to Poland. It is an imminent feature of a world in which various ideologies exist. Each of those ideologies represents a challenge to another animated by its own aims. He who fails to understand that is either hopelessly obtuse intellectually or is full of illwill. Nor were the crowds that gathered at the masses celebrated by the pope a challenge. After all, it was common knowledge that he came to a country in which Catholics are numbered by the million. What kind of challenge to us should then have been the fact that the Catholics wanted to see their spiritual leader? One has to be exceptionally dishonest to maintain that the "party has, after all, always tried to convince the public in the West that the Catholics [in Poland] were just a group of the last Mohicans, some relics of the past and some skansen museum limited to folklore, to old village women in headscarves and to the people of a dying world."

Those who explain the presence of the several millions of Poles at those solemn functions by religious motives alone do not render the best of service to the further fruitful state-church dialog either. And there are also those who substitute political for religious motives. No special sociological research is required to be able to assert that there were many motives why people went to those functions. Religious motives existed side by side with national motives: After all, a Polish pope! There was also common curiosity, the wish to be physically present at that unusual event and, finally, the prepossing appearance of the noble guest, who was said to possess the gift of easy contact with the people. The fact that we note all those reasons why people flocked to attend the event has nothing to do with any diminishing of the importance of the visit. The simple point is that we are loyal to the principle of taking a realistic view of life.

During the visit of John Paul II to our country Poland continued to work normally. When prayers were over the people who had attended them returned to their workplaces, where they produce the material and spiritual goods they themselves use and thanks to which People's Poland, socialist Poland, continues to stregthen its position among the nations of the world. This is the daily life of the millions of Poles, both believers and nonbelievers. That is how things will be in the future, too. While appreciating the importance of the visit, I wish to warn my contrymen against Euphoria. A CRUCIAL AND SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT BY EACH OF OUR COUNTRYMEN CANNOT BE DETERMINED BY WHAT ONE BELIEVES IN, BUT BY PATRIOTISM AND BY ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMS FOR THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THIS IS THE ONLY SENSIBLE CRITERION, ONE THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIALISM, FOR EVALUATING THE VALUE OF A CITIZEN OF PEOPLE'S POLAND.

And one more observation concerning that aforementioned challenge. During his visit in Poland John Paul II proclaimed his truths and his vision of the world before a very large public, including the television public. Whatever he said was listened to by believers and unbelievers. Many Polish households discussed the issues that had been tackled by the people. Some of those discussions were strictly religious in character, some social and other political. Those discussions were and are a natural and also a desirable feature.

A modern approach to the world and an attentive and respectful attitude toward man results from the clash of differing views. The Marxists do not shrink from such discussions because in the countries in which socialism has been victorious social and economic policy responds to man's various needs. Objectively speaking, that fact creates possibilities for extensive cooperation between the lay state and the church. In the name of what reason might the Marxists want to reject those who, guided by other philosophical motives, genuinely wish to spread the moral values that make man sensitive to wrongs inflicted on individuals and nations and to injustice and that develop in man a sense of dignity and selflessness for the good of the community?

Among the many subjects that were the focus of John Paul's II attention during his visit in Poland the following merit particular attention: CONTEMPORARY POLAND, THE ROLE OF WORK IN MAN'S LIFE, READINESS TO CONTINUE THE CHURCH-STATE DIALOG. The Oswiecim homily, which will certainly remain in history as a document attesting to man's passionate protest against genocide and racial hatred and to defense of peace and respect for inalienable human rights was discussed in the previous issue of POLITYKA by our reporter Michal Radgowski. The many statements made by John Paul II resounded not only with his attachment to his fatherland and its traditions, but also with the satisfaction with the achievements scored by the contemporary generations of the Poles, both by those who saw only ruins and cemetaries around them in 1945 and by those for whom that year, a year when almost nothing was left, is merely a chapter in history textbooks or a reminiscence related by parents. The foreign correspondents included those who were annoyed by the pope's excessive--in their own view--efforts to stress his Polish origins and attachment to Poland.

Well, no matter how difficult our struggles with the problems created by life, People's Poland possesses the trumps that no patriot is able to ignore. Nor is it out of the question that these trumps become even more obvious from a distance and, perhaps, more convincing.

The pope returned several times to issues of work and its role in the life of nations and man. He spoke about it not only in terms of economics but also of ethics. He stressed that work fulfills a creative role both in the life of the individual and in the life of every community of people. ("The church is not afraid of the labor system. The pope is not afraid of the working people.") John Paul II also stressed strongly that "man lives not by bread alone." Of course, he had in mind the importance of spiritual life, of prayer. We also emphasize ideological and moral motivation, although we are inspired by other philosophical motives. THAT OBVIOUS AND COMPREHENSIBLE INSPIRATIONAL DIVERGENCE DOES NOT PRECLUDE A PLATFORM FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE STATE; ON THE CONTRARY, IT CREATES A MEETING POINT BETWEEN THE TWO.

Profound observers of John Paul II's visit in Poland carefully noted all his statements on relations between the church and the state. Coming out in favor of the continuation of the dialog and justifying its historical necessity, the pope defined his own position in the spirit of realism. Polish bishops heard these words from the lips of their highest superior: "We realize that mankind is divided in many ways. These divisions include also--or perhaps above all--ideological divisions connected with political programs. Searching for solutions that make it possible for human societies to cope with their tasks and to live in justice is perhaps the main mark of our times. We should respect whatever can serve that great cause in each program. We should take advantage of mutual experience." That is a creative and greatly promising statement. Further: "We realize that that dialog cannot be easy if it is conducted from the positions of diametrically opposing views of the world, but it must be possible and effective if the good of man and the good of the nation call for it." Such a concept of dialog pleases us; it responds to the concept formulated by the PZPR Central Committee first secretary in his speech at the Belweder Palace. Defining the platform of cooperation between the state and the church, Edward Gierek said that the subject of cooperation "should be whatever serves the development of Poland, the strengthening of its security and position in the international arena; whatever helps promote further progress in society's life and strengthen the family; and whatever cultivates good traditions of tolerance, stimulates the will to cooperation and, at the same time, propagates attitudes of social discipline, civic responsibility and high moral values."

As is obvious from his statements, John Paul II attaches very great importance to the meeting in the Belweder Palace. He also mentioned it in his farewell speech at Balice Airport and in the message he sent from his plane to the chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, in which he said in part: "I trust that our meetings, particularly the one in the Belweder Palace, will promote the desirable development of relations between the church and the state in Poland and between the apostolic see and the government of the Polish state." This signifies that the pope regards the words spoken during that meeting as a programmatic platform for cooperation between the state and the church.

As for the content and forms of that dialog and cooperation between the state and the church, they depend, it seems to me, on many factors, of which we have frequently written. What we can merely repeat is that those forms are not and will not be inflexible.

On leaving Poland, the pope said this about his visit, among other things: "This unprecedented event was certainly an act of courage on both sides, but it was precisely such an act of courage that our times were in need of. At times one should be bold and go in the direction in which no one has ventured as yet. Our times urgently need the evidence that clearly shows one's resolve to bring nations and political systems closer together as an indispensable condition for peace in the world. Our times demand that we do not isolate ourselves within any rigid confines when the well-being of man is at stake." It is hard not to subscribe to such a statement.

To complete these observations and conclusions let me submit two reflections of a historiophilosophical nature. The visit of John Paul II came in the year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. We have gone a long way since the day on which the manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation was proclaimed. We have behind us years of great enthusiasm, patriotic spurts and magnificent social and economic successes as well as difficult and tense moments. In the seventies we have decided to accelerate our march toward modernity. We do not always manage to reach the appointed stages of our targets without losses. We talk about undoubted achievements and about the difficulties we can see with the naked eye. These are our day-to-day problems.

However, moments and situations occur when it is worth breaking away from daily routine. Doing that, we see a people who have advanced in every respect--social, economic, cultural and political--in those 35 years. Despite the existing differences in philosophy and other questions, we are a community that is united around a number of fundamental socioeconomic aims. IT IS OUR UNIVERSAL AND NATIONWIDE DESIRE TO MAKE POLAND A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY, ONE THAT PLEASES EVERY MAN ENGAGED IN DAILY TOIL. Although we are often at loggerheads, have differences on one matter or another, are able to quarrel and cannot complain of any shortage of sharp social criticism, we are tolerant, and bloody-mindedness and ferocious implacability are alien to us. At decisive moments the desire to preserve and consolidate national unity predominates because we now know the bitter taste of the fruits produced by disunity, firebrandmongering and pursuit of private interests. These are our assets and treasures, and they are no less valuable than the riches buried in the earth. We should protect and take care of them.

The other reflection: We have lived within secure borders for 35 years now. This has been possible because of the alliance and friendly relations we have with the USSR and our neighbors. The present generations of Poles know from practice and not from theory what a sense of national security means. We have no quarrel with any of our neighbors and live in peace and friendship with each of them. We seek no quarrel with anyone, we respect the customs of others and as a nation we have left messianic ideas far behind us. We are not actuated by any particular mission or any particular message with regard to other nations, which does not mean that we are a people without ambition. These are no lesser achievements than the construction of Nowa Huta and Katowice metallurgical combines. POLAND'S NEW AND STABLE PLACE AMONG NATIONS OF OUR CONTINENT CONSTITUTES A SUCCESS THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO MEASURE IN TERMS OF HISTORY; IT IS A VERY VALUABLE TREASURE, ONE WORTHY OF DEVOTED CULTIVATION.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRAN

LD091026 Warsaw PAP in English 0914 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 July, PAP--The Iranian revolution is undertaking the restoration of the country in extremely difficult conditions, wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

Among the pending problems are unemployment, lack of qualified cadres in industry at agriculture, poor living conditions, lack of hospitals, clinics and medical staff, and high illiteracy. Apart from that there is still the resistance of big land-owners and industrialists who are connected with the West, as well as high military officials, most of whom used to work for the SAVAK secret police. Still active is the shah family. Their activity takes various forms, including the instigating of national (?minorities) to separatist actions, sowing discord among many religious groups and spreading of constant terror in the country. The numerous acts of terrorism that have recently been launched (?in Iran) were aimed at producing a conflict between supporters of the Islamic revolution and the communists.

At present there are two political lines (?in Iran) namely [words indistinct] revolutionary one. The supporters of the first line are of the opinion that the revolution has already secured its goal or has [word indistinct] and so it should be moderated. They propose to end the activity of revolutionary tribunals [few words indistinct] all contracts with the West.

They are definitely against the idea of changing the organization of the state, saying that this might bring about political and economic chaos, TRYBUNA LUDU continued.

However the supporters of the latter line demand the dismissal of all the supporters of the old regime from the army, the gendarmerie, and the police, and consequently to change these organizations into popular units.

Despite so many problems the government of Mehdi Bazargan has taken a number of successful steps. Oil production has been resumed, Iran has left the CENTO, contracts on arms purchase have been cancelled and so has been the bilateral pact between Iran and the United States. Iran has also joined the organization of non-aligned countries.

At the moment Iran is undoubtedly waiting for a polarization of forces. The [word indistinct] may either satisfy the demands of the masses that started the revolution or else come into collision with them, for a balancing act between the two political lines cannot last long.

GRUDZIEN, WRZASZCZYK ATTEND ZABRZE WORKERS, ACTIVISTS MEETING

LD071952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the economic activists and workers self-governments of Katowice Voivodship was held in Zabrze today. With reference to the third national conference of the workers self-governments representatives, the participants carried out a businesslike evaluation and mapped out the directions for further activity in order to fully achieve the implementation of the social and economic tasks of the region in the year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and preparations for the (?Eighth) PZPR Congress. The session was chaired by Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Party Voivodship Committee in Katowice. The meeting was also attended by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

The industry of Katowice Voivodship has successfully implemented the plan of the first 6 months, supplying the national economy with production valued at Z233 billion.

The miners have extracted 116,000 tons of coal above plan; they extracted the 100 millionth ton 3 weeks earlier than last year. The foundry workers have managed to make up for the winter delays in all products except steel.

Thanking miners, power industry workers and collectives of steel works and factories for their selfless toil, Zdzislaw Grudzien discussed the problems which must be given special attention in the coming 6 months. It is important above all, to use power, means and materials in a rational way, to speed up the program of house building and increase high-quality production for the home market and for export.

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk took the floor during the meeting, conveying to those gathered and to the whole working class of Katowice Voivodship sincere greetings from Edward Gierek and also the congratulations of the Central Committee Politburo for the successful implementation of the 6-month plan.

During the meeting the collectives of the Sosnowiec mine, Pokoj steel works and youth organizations of Katowice Voivodship and residents self-governments of the (Tysiac-Lecie) area in Katowice delivered reports on achievements in realization of the deeds for the 35th anniversary, asking for the reports to be conveyed to Edward Gierek.

REPORTAGE ON CONDITION OF SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Experience of Delays

LD040930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1440 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] The situation in the realization of the plan in the first half of the year by the Polish shipbuilding industry is not too good. Although from the annual plan of nearly 80 ships 31 vessels to date have been handed over for use--they are mainly general cargo and fishing vessels--the shipbuilders have no grounds to be satisfied. The cause is repercussions of last winter including restrictions in power supply which took place also in June in some enterprises. Thus, many important cooperating enterprises failed to fulfill their deliveries of equipment for the shipbuilding industry in good time. This has been and is causing difficulties at the shipyard in the form of a delay in technological processes. Of these 31 vessels handed over for use 14 have been collected by foreign customers, mainly the Soviet Union, Brazil, Syria and some West European countries. A large number of vessels have begun work under the Polish flag, the majority of which--nine ships--are in the fishing fleet. The Polish ocean lines have received from Polish shipyards only one vessel--a general cargo semicontainer ship of 16,000 tons dead weight, the "Professor Mierzejewski." The Polish flag will be raised on this ship the day after tomorrow.

The second half of the year will be exceptionally difficult for our shipbuilding industry because of delays and the need to build many difficult prototypes, including the so-called canning factory ship at the Lenin Shipyard.

PAP on Production Figures

LD081808 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 8 July, PAP--1978 saw a notable decrease in world ship production for the second year running. World output dropped by 34 per cent, was the lowest since 1968 and amounted to slightly over half the highest achieved in 1975. However, the changes in world shipbuilding did not have any greater effect on Polish yards.

The (?figures for) Polish yards are highly favourable, showing a certain increase as compared with the preceding year. Poland's share in the world output is 3.2 per cent (2.2 per cent in 1977) which moved her from tenth in 1977 into eight place. As regards the total volume of output Poland preceded such countries as Brazil, France, Finland, Denmark, Italy, Norway and Holland. In 1978, Poland gained first place in the production of LPG tankers. Poland's yards were placed third in 1977 with a production of 20.3 per cent.

A leading position in the building of multipurpose vessels (obo [as received] carriers)--second place--was attained last year, with an output almost equal to that of Swedish yards, the world's leaders. Together with Sweden, Poland accounted for nearly half the world production of these ships.

In 1978, Poland was fourth in the world production of container ships. The container ships built in Poland last year, were second generation ships of 23,400 DWT, designed for export to France and FRG.

In the production of fishing vessels, Poland slipped to the sixth position last year. Poland's shipyards built much less than in previous years, when this output placed her first or second in the world.

In 1978, Poland also occupied sixth place in the world following Japan, the FRG, Spain, South Korea and Great Britain, in the production of various general cargo carriers.

The major part of the Polish shipyards' production is destined for export. (?In) 1978 exports constituted 85.2 per cent (503,160 GRT) of the total output, which placed Poland third after Japan and Sweden, with 4.8 per cent of world exports. This is the highest position Poland has ever reached in this respect. As compared with 1977, when Poland was in fifth place in world ship exports, the total volume of export production as regards ships, dropped by 7.2 per cent.

Last year Poland exported ships to 14 countries, new buyers including Honduras and Senegal.

The major importers of Polish-built ships in 1978, were the USSR, Norway and the FRG. The USSR is a long-standing traditional customer, ordering a substantial percentage of her demands from Polish yards. According to rough calculations, Poland supplied about 20 per cent of the tonnage imported by the USSR.

Columbia, Honduras, Equador and Senegal ordered all their ship imports last year from Poland.

As opposed to the majority of countries which suffer from a lack of (?orders), Polish shipyards continue to utilize the full production capacity, even noting certain over-booking. In 1978, further substantial orders were received, this ensuring full production performance for the next few years. By the end of 1978, the shipyards' order books covered 154 ships aggregating 1,434,000 GRT. This affording them fifth place in the world after Japan, Brazil, the U.S.A., France, with 5.5 per cent of the total world orders.

Poland places first as regards orders for fishing vessels. These amounting to [figure indistinct] per cent of the world orders at the beginning of 1979, and (?second) after Japan, as regards orders for general cargo carriers and tramps (7.1 per cent of the world orders) and third after Brazil and Japan in regards orders for multipurpose vessels (11.1 per cent).

RAILWAY TRANSPORT PROBLEMS AFFECT SILESIA

LD031346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Transport in Poland is entering a difficult period, although in Silesia, in particular, transport is a constant problem. During the last few days the Silesian state railway directorate has daily been short of more the 1,000 coal cars for loading. Therefore, every initiative made by the railway staff aimed at the recovery of the transport backlog counts: for instance, a shortening of the stopping time of railcars at stations and an increase of the trains' loading capacity. The exploitation services from the railway station at Rybnik-Niedobczyce, directed by Boleslaw Korzeniowski, deputy station master for commercial and transport matters, have in the last few days shortened the stopping time of cars at the Rybnik-Niedobczyce station by 2 hours on average. This is a considerable result which has allowed us to recover a considerable number of cars.

We are also trying to exploit traction means, locomotives, to the maximum. This is illustrated by the meter of a goods train's load, which is also successfully implemented. This means that each train is by about 200 tons heavier on average, and that every car is almost fully exploited with regard to load capacity--loaded full like the cars loaded with coal before. In the recent past, there have been many cases of car detaining, which has not helped. It resulted in our losing what we gained through transport organization due to undisciplined loading performance. The coal of the three mines served by us is lying in dumps. The railway workers in mining uniforms have helped somewhat and much of the coal from the dumps has been taken by mining railway lines, especially from here to the Rynni powerworks, so that a part of the goods volume which originally was to reach the railways has been transported by mining railway lines operated by the enterprises of rail transport at Rybnik-Boguszowice.

HEAVY RAIN ALLEVIATES EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

LD091520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The heavy rainfall during the last few days has alleviated the shortage of moisture in the soil, especially in the central, northeastern and midwestern regions of the country where the effects of the drought have been most acutely felt. The cooler, rainy weather has halted the too rapid and almost simultaneous ripening of grain crops. It has also influenced favorably the growth of grasses and root crops. There are conditions now, therefore, where with the correct application of fertilizer on meadows one can considerably accelerate the regrowth of grasses and obtain a high yield from the next cut. The present weather also favors the sowing of stubble catch crops, especially in view of the beginning of the winter rape and barley harvest, and of the rye harvest on lighter soils on higher ground.

BRIEFS

FINANCE MINISTER IN BELGIUM--Minister of Finance Henryk Kisiel has visited Belgium and met with Belgian ministers of finance, Gaston Geens, and of foreign trade, Lucien Outers. He was also received by Willy Claes, deputy prime minister and minister of the economy. The talks concerned Polish-Belgian economic relations and their further development prospects. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 June 79 p 2 AU]

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON CONVENING 12TH CONGRESS

AU052040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

["Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP Regarding the Convening of the Twelfth RCP Congress"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1979--The Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party will be held over November 19-24, 1979--stipulates the resolution adopted in this respect by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of July 4-5. According to the resolution, the congress will have the following agenda: the report of the Central Committee on the activity carried on by the RCP over the period between the eleventh and the twelfth congresses and the future tasks incumbent on the party, the report of the Central Auditing Commission, the draft directives of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP regarding the single national plan of Romania's economic and social development over 1981-1985 and the orientations until 1990, the draft programme for scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress until 1990 and the basic orientations until the year 2000. The draft programme of power research and development until 1990 and the main orientations until the year 2000, the amendment of certain provisions of the statute of the Romanian Communist Party, election of the RCP general secretary, of the CC of the RCP, and of the Central Auditing Commission.

One delegate with 1,100 party members will be elected for the congress, the number of party members on September 30, 1979 being taken as basis. About 2,670 delegates elected at the conferences of the county party organizations and at the conference of the Bucharest municipality party organization are to participate in the congress.

The social composition of the delegates to the Twelfth Congress of the RCP will be as follows: 31 percent workers directly working in production, 15 percent peasants, 51 percent intellectuals, party activists as well as activists of the mass organizations, staff of the state apparatus and three percent other categories. More than 30 percent of the total number of delegates will be elected from among women, according to nationality, more than 88 percent of the delegates will be Romanians, eight percent Magyars, 1.6 percent Germans and the rest other nationalities.

Besides the elected delegates, also participating in the congress as invited guests will be party members with underground activity, activists of the party, of the state, of the mass and public organizations, executives in industry and agriculture, workers, engineers and technicians, front-rank workers in production, men of science, art and letters.

Invited to the congress will also be delegates of communist, socialist, democratic parties, delegations of national liberation movements and of other progressive organizations.

According to the statutory democratic norms of the RCP, on the eve of the congress organized will be meetings and conferences for reports and elections in all local party organizations of enterprises, institutions, farm units and communal party organizations (September 1-October 15), municipal, town organizations, RCP organizations of the districts of the Romanian capital city (October 5-20), county party organizations and the conference of the Bucharest Party Organization (October 25-November 10).

The conferences of the county organizations of the RCP will have the following agenda: report on the activity of the County Party Committee, report of the County Auditing Commission, debate of the draft documents of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP, the plan of the economic and social development of the county over 1981-1985, election of the County Party Committee, of the County Auditing Commission, of the delegates to the Twelfth RCP Congress and the designation of candidates to the Central Committee and to the Central Auditing Commission.

The members of the local party bodies and delegates to the Twelfth-RCP Congress--the resolution points out--shall be elected from the most advanced and active party members who fully correspond to the political, moral and professional criteria set by the RCP documents, workers, peasants and intellectuals who are trusted by the collectives in which they are working and have authority upon these collectives; special attention shall be given so that the members of the party bodies and delegates to the party congress will be party members from among women and youth, from the coinhabiting nationalities, so that their structure should reflect truthfully the social composition according to the sex, age and nationality of party members and population of Romania.

According to the provisions of the RCP statute the number of candidates proposed to be selected for the party bodies will be larger than that of those who are to be elected.

In view of expanding the party internal democracy and of ensuring a fair representation of county party organizations in the party central bedies a member of the Central Committee shall be elected with 12,000 party members, while an alternate member of the Central Committee will be elected with 18,000 party members.

The elected cadres in the party central committee shall represent about two thirds of the county party organizations and one third of the party and state central aktiv.

In establishing the composition of the candidates for the Central Committee of the party, account will be taken of the social, national and sex composition, as well as the other criteria set for the election of the delegates to the twelfth congress of the party.

The number of the members of the county party committees will be established according to the number of members of the County Party Organization.

The activity for preparing the Congress--the resolution of the plenary meeting underlines--should result in the strengthening of the party, of its role of political leading force of the entire society, in the improvement of activity in all societal compartments.

REPORTAGE ON MARKING OF U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY

Ceausescu Congratulations

AU041406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/7/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a congratulatory telegram to President Jimmy Carter on the U.S.A. Independence Day.

I would like to express my conviction, the telegram reads, that we will further fruitfully collaborate in the spirit of the talks we had and of the understandings we concluded together, of the joint declaration signed in Washington, for the development of the Romanian-American relations, for solving the complex problems of the contemporary world, with the participation of all stated on an equal footing, in the interest of our peoples, of general peace, understanding and security.

Press Response

AU041408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/7/1979--The Bucharest newspapers of July 4 print articles devoted to the Independence Day of the U.S.A.

Mentioning the historic event of 1776, "SCINTEIA" underlines: After the proclamation of independence, the U.S.A. witnessed a powerful economic development, holding nowdays a top place in the world as regards the industrial potential, science and technology, the exploration of the outer space and other fields. Romania and the U.S.A.--the newspaper further writes--are linked by old traditions of friendship, established since the first years after Romania won her state independence. Those relations have steadily developed, especially in the last few years, this being a telling expression of the fact that such relations, in the spirit of trust, understanding and mutual regard, can really be established between states of quite different social systems, size or economic potential if they are grounded on the principles of peaceful coexistence and if the sides show both good-will and perseverence.

A decisive role in expanding the Romanian-American relations was played by the summit talks in Bucharest and Washington, which passed in the spirit of mutual esteem and understanding.

The documents signed last year by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jimmy Carter provided foundations to fertile collaboration, materialized in a host of other bilateral accords and understandings, all of them reflecting the two countries' wish to amplify and diversify the mutually advantageous collaboration in the economic, industrial, technico-scientific domains, and to collaborate in the international arena in the interest of peace, of settling the acute issues of the world today.

The good relations of collaboration on multiple planes, established between Romania and the U.S. are also dealt with in the article printed on the same occasion by newspaper ROMANIA LIBERA. It stresses that these relations have as premises the two peoples' will to permanently amplify their collaboration and to contribute to the attainment of the great contemporary desiderata--international cooperation and detente.

Referring to the favourable evolution of the bilateral relations, the newspaper stresses in conclusion: This discloses the broad possibilities at hand for securing a more marked growth in recent years of the bilateral economic exchanges, of the scientific and cultural collaboration, for providing a still more lasting foundation to the Romanian-American relations. This demands the securing, juridically as well, of a stable and durable framework, free of any restrictive measure.

Attaching outstanding importance to facilitating the Romanian-American cooperation, the Romanian people expresses the conviction that the bilateral relations between Romania and the United States will further record an upward course, to mutual benefit, in the interest of peace and collaboration in the world.

REPORTAGE ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM VISIT

9 July Arrival

AU091330 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today arrived on an official visit to our country, together with his wife Mrs Elisabeth Waldheim, at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

At Kogalniceanu Airport, the guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Teodor Marinescu, Romania's permanent representative at the United Nations; and by Gheorghe Trandafir, mayor of Constanta municipality. (Abdel Salan Dajani), director of the UN Information Center in Bucharest, was also present.

The UN secretary general is accompanied on his visit to Romania by (Luigi Cotapavi), director general of the Geneva UN office; (Albert Rohan), director of the UN secretary general's Cabinet; (Rudolf Steiducher), director of the Press and Publication Section of the UN Information Department and spokesman of the UN secretary general; and by other officials.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU091930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/7/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on July 9, in the Neptun resort, Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations Organization, who pays an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

The UN secretary-general assessed highly the active and substantial contribution of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the enhanced role and prestige of the United Nations Organization in the settlement of the complex issues of international political life.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kurt Waldheim also had a broad exchange of views on fundamental questions of international life, on the important mission incumbent on the UN and its bodies in the settlement of the big issues facing mankind.

YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU091157 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1979--A Yugoslav parliamentary delegation led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Bucharest on July 9 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

At the Nord railway station the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, by other officials.

REPORTAGE ON BANGLADESH JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION DELEGATION VISIT

Finance Minister, Delegation Arrival

AU090923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1979--An economic delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh led by M.N. Huda, minister of finance, chairman for his country of the Romanian-Bangladesh Joint Government Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, arrived in Bucharest on July 8 to participate in the session of the commission whose proceedings are to be held in Romania's capital city.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Ludovic Fazekas, minister of forestry and building materials, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Bangladesh Joint Government Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, and by other officials.

9 July Session

AU091320 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1979--The third session of the Romanian-Bangladesh Joint Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Bucharest on July 9.

Analysis is made of the way in which the provisions of the previous session protocol were carried into effect as well as of new measures conducive to further developing the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries in domains of mutual interest.

The delegations are led by Ludovic Fazekas, minister of forestry and building materials, chairman for Romania of the commission, and by M.N. Huda, minister of finance, chairman for Bangladesh of the commission.

Huda Talks with Burtica

AU091927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/7/1979--M.N. Huda, visiting minister of finance of Bangladesh, had talks on July 9 with Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance. They discussed questions related to the further development of the economic cooperation and trade exchange between the two countries.

SENEGALESE PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE 9 JULY FOR VISIT

AU091925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/7/1979--A parliamentary delegation of Senegal, led by Amadou Cisse Dia, president of the National Assembly, arrived in Bucharest on Monday afternoon, for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

BUCHAREST TO HOST GROUP OF 77 MEETING ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

AU081832 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 8 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Within the framework of preparations for the UN Conference on Science and Technology, the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 will be held in Bucharest. The decision was announced after the New York session of the conference's preparatory committee. In Bucharest, the delegation chiefs of the Group of 77 member countries will discuss the strategy of developing countries in the fields of science and technology.

BRIEFS

TU TALKS WITH MALI--Comrade Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council of the Union of Trade Unions, met with a Mali delegation of the National Union of the Working People led by that organization's Secretary General Bakary Karambe. The two sides exchanged information on the activity carried out by the two trade unions at a domestic and international level and about opportunities for further developing their relations. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

COOPERATION WITH PDRY--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/1979--The signing of the programme of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Party of Yemen for the 1979-1980 period and of the programme of cultural and scientific collaboration for the 1979-1981 period between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen took place in Bucharest on July 4. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1110 GMT 4 Jul 79 AU]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT--The executive program on the application of the agreement on cooperation in the field of education, science and culture between the socialist republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt for 1979-81 has been signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The document was signed for the Romanian side by Marcel Dinu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and for the Egyptian side by Issa Serag Eldin [name as published], ambassador, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil, Egypt's ambassador to Bucharest, were also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISIT--Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Bucharest 30 June on a visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Upon arrival the guest was welcomed by Adrian Rogojeanu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry and other officials. Hungarian embassy members were also present. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

ALGERIAN JUSTICE MINISTER DEPARTS--The Algerian Ministry of Justice delegation led by Lahcene Soufi, minister of justice, left Bucharest 29 June. The delegation was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Constantin Statescum, Romanian minister of justice, and other officials. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

ENVOY TO ZAMBIA--Zambian President Dr David Kenneth Kaunda received Aurel Ardeleanu, Romania's ambassador to Lusaka, in connection with his end of mission. During the ensuing talk, President David Kenneth Kaunda recalled with great satisfaction the recent visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Zambia and stressed that the fruitful results of that new summit dialog are reflected in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL IN TUNIS--Consultations between the Romanian and Tunisian foreign ministries took place in Tunis from 21-25 June. The consultations were attended for the Romanian side by Cornel Pacoste, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and for the Tunisian side by Taieb Sahbani, secretary general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The sides examined new cooperation ventures and ways and means to intensify trade exchange, cultural relations and cooperation within the United Nations and in the "Group of 77" and in other international organizations. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LED BY IMER PULJA LEAVES FOR IRAN

LD101102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation headed by member of the Yugoslav Government Imer Pulja left here today for Tehran to discuss the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The delegation also includes Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dragomhir Petrovic and Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Atanas Atansievski.

SAWP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SEYCHELLES 8 JULY

LD091842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, July 9 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav Socialist Alliance delegation, headed by Federal Conference Presidency member Dragomir Milojevic, yesterday evening ended its visit to the Seychelles. The Socialist Alliance delegation was the guest of the "Seychelles' People's Progressive Front" (S.P.P.F.), a mass progressive political organization.

During its visit to this small, island state in the Indian Ocean, the Yugoslav delegation had talks with S.P.P.F. leaders and the S.P.P.F. president and head of state Albert Rene. During the meeting, the promotion of cooperation between the two countries; organizations was discussed.

The Socialist Alliance delegation also met with the S.P.P.F. Political Secretary and Foreign Minister Jacques Hodoul [title as received] and visited several basic organizations of the movement as well as a number of economic and cultural institutions.

During its Africa tour, the Socialist Alliance delegation also visited Tanzania and had talks in the O.A.U. liberation committee headquartered in Dar es Salaam. Before visiting the Seychelles, the delegation visited Madagascar as the guest of the National Liberation Front for the defense of Madagascar's socialist revolution.

TALKS ON ADMINISTRATION WITH SRI LANKA DELEGATION HELD

LD091950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)--Issues related to the organization and functioning of the federal and other administrations in the framework of federalism and self-management in Yugoslavia were the central points of the final talks between Yugoslavia Federal Executive Council member and Federal Secretary for Justice and Organization of Federal Administration Luka Banovic and Sri Lankan Minister of Public Administration and Internal Affairs Montague Jayewickreme and their assistants.

Both delegations stressed the importance of promoting the two countries; cooperation. The friendship between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, it was stated, is reaffirmed through the consistent implementation of the policy of non-alignment and the strengthening of action unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement. Minister Jayewickreme was received today by Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski.

REPORTAGE ON VISITING DOMINICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATION

Talks With Assembly Committee

LD092234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Dominican Republic National Congress and members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber today had lengthy talks on the current questions in the nonaligned movement and its policy. Special attention was devoted to disarmament and the activities undertaken by nonaligned countries in this field. A special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to this problem was held at the initiative of the nonaligned countries. The two delegations also discussed the initiative of nonaligned and developing countries, of which the Dominican Republic is a member, for the establishing of a new international economic order, the necessity of the struggle for new, more equitable relations in the world, based on equality and mutual respect. The Dominican delegation was extensively informed on Yugoslavia's independent development, its socio-political and economic system, and the so-called Yugoslav path, which, as the guests stressed, is very acceptable for Latin American countries.

Likelihood of Diplomatic Relations

LD092052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)--Increasingly favorable conditions for the establishment of diplomatic relations are being created between Yugoslavia and the Dominican Republic. This conclusion can be drawn from today's talks in Belgrade between the two countries' parliamentary delegations.

At these talks, the delegation of the Dominican Republic is led by Sen. Victor Gomez Borges and the Yugoslav delegation is led by Vice-President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Sreta Kovacevic. Both sides have expressed their interest in an exchange of economic delegations and cooperation, especially in bauxite refining and agriculture.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS IMMINENT U.S. SENATE DEBATE ON SALT II

AU082145 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 8 Jul 79 AU

[Text] In Washington the Senate tomorrow begins the debate on the ratification of the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons, SALT II. It is expected that Vance and Brown, secretaries of state and of defense, will address the senators tomorrow. SALT II will come into force if two-thirds of the senators vote in favor of it. It appears that this will not be easy to achieve.

In connection with the beginning of the debate in the U.S. Senate, Moscow has announced that it is necessary that the two sides should seriously work for the purpose of establishing a balance of interests in place of a balance of fear in their mutual relations.

NIN COMMENTS ON 3D ANNIVERSARY OF BERLIN CONFERENCE

AU061810 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1486 on 1 July, on pages 48-49, carries a 2,200-word commentary by Miodrag Marovic entitled "From the 45th Parallel: Messages and Lessons" on the third anniversary of the 1976 Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties.

Examining the possible lasting effects of the conference and its final document, which "heralded a new era in the communist movement," Marovic notes that according to some views, the Berlin conference "is a boundary across which there can be no return" but that according to some other views, the conference "was only 'a flash of a meteor' after which everything once again moves along the old established tracks. The dilemma is further enhanced," Marovic says, "by the fact that the Berlin conference has been increasingly less frequently mentioned even in interparty documents" as well as by "the tendencies--quite recently clearly expressed in some party organs--to reduce the significance of the conference to a minimum."

But the truth is, Marovic points out, that the conference openly discussed "the most important topics of the communist and workers movement: the relations within the movement, the principles of cooperation, different roads to socialism and autonomy and independence of the individual parties." However, that fact "has not prevented some circles from 'translating' the conference's adopted document into their own language to somehow maintain the old relations and their own monopolistic claim to truth." Some others again, Marovic notes, have been quick to forget the conference and its document as an episode which was out of step with "the earlier 'continuous practice of elaboration of collective documents and of the general line.'"

But a real analysis of the conference and of its effects, Marovic says, provides no grounds either for "any euphoric essays about 'a total victory of what is new over what is old' or for any pessimistic laments over 'a forgotten episode.'" The fact is, Marovic points out, that although the international atmosphere has deteriorated since the Berlin conference, "this brief but important 3-year period has yielded favorable results: The right to autonomy and independence of all those parties which have chosen this policy has been fully recognized; no one even denies any longer the different roads to socialism regardless of the substance that he might want to attach to this concept, recognizing this orientation as a whole or only its specific methods subject to general laws."

According to Marovic, "it suffices to look at the course of the evolution of the principle of respect for differences to grasp the depth of the changes in the relations between communist parties," differences which strongly manifested themselves in "the dramatic discussions during the preparations for the Berlin conference" and which were also emphasized by the rise of Eurocommunism. Nothing that the Berlin conference was followed by "attempts to oppose the right of the individual parties to differences in their views and policies and to preserve monolithism and the unity expressed by loyalty to one model and one general line," Marovic recalls the "bitter public polemics" prompted by these attempts, including the polemics about Santiago Carrillo's book "Eurocommunism and the State" in 1977.

The polemics ended, Marovic continues, but "disagreements" within the communist movement have continued and "have been more and more recognized as the reality of the contemporary world and as evidence of the diversity of roads to socialism and of the growth of socialism into a world process." Thus, differences are now "mentioned even by such parties which only recently strongly insisted on the monolithic character of unity, as for instance in the recent document on the Brezhnev-Kadar meeting." Naturally, Marovic stresses, "this does not mean that the attempts to rally the parties by the old methods have completely disappeared. But it is a fact that these attempts have become quieter. In the face of the opposition of an increasingly larger number of parties to holding any discussions in this manner, these attempts are assuming new forms," Marovic reports and recalls in this connection that in the last 3 successive years "three scientific conferences were held in Prague, Moscow and Sofia, respectively, with the aim to coordinate the views on those topics on which they differ the most." But these conferences have never achieved any general agreements, Marovic says.

In this situation "we are in fact witnessing two different processes," he continues, "and this is also a reality of the present period in the communist movement and a proof of profound changes in this movement. One of these processes confirms the possibility for cooperation even if differences do exist and manifest themselves in such important developments as the resumption of relations between the LCY and the CCP, and between the Communist Party of Japan and the CPSU, the first contacts between the Eurocommunists and the Chinese communists and so forth. And the other process leads to further ideological--and not only ideological--tensions, as for instance between the CPSU and the CCP, to wars between socialist countries and to a deepening of differences as a result of the attempts to impose on the entire movement the views about 'the decisive role of real socialism,'--that is, more precisely, of a group of countries linked together by military and economic alliances--as regards the fate of socialism in the world, about 'the superiority of the mature socialism' over its other phenomenal forms and so forth, something with which the Sofia conference concerned itself."

In this connection Marovic notes that "the last congresses of Eurocommunists contributed to confrontations within the movement." The Eurocommunist parties are more and more moving toward shaping their own policies and strategies and toward explaining "the inapplicability of certain theories and principles to their own conditions of the struggle for socialism. Leninism is no longer accepted as a universally valid teaching about the road to socialism," Marovic says. The Berlin conference replaced proletarian internationalism with "comradely and voluntary solidarity" and at their recent congresses "the PCI and the PCF launched the concept of 'new internationalism' which is diametrically opposed to the valid concept of proletarian internationalism and to 'socialist internationalism' as the special relationship between socialist countries within which national sovereignty is limited by membership in the community and by its aims."

Calling attention to Berlinguer's statement that the validity of the very term "communist movement" should be reexamined, Marovic says that "everything is moving and everything is in a ferment. The event of 3 years ago and its effect should be examined within the context of this process," he concludes.

MIJATOVIC SPEAKS ON PREPARATIONS FOR HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

LD092238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bor--Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke this evening to a political aktiv of the Bor municipality on the international situation and activities of Yugoslavia on the eve of the sixth nonalined summit in Havana. Developing its political activity on the eve of the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana, Yugoslavia expects the policy of nonalinement to strengthen further at this conference, Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed. This expectation is based on the fact that new countries are coming out in favor of the policy of nonalinement, despite endeavors to weaken the movement of nonalinement from the inside. The success of the Havana summit will be contributed to by the great and successful preparations, and in particular by the authority of Comrade Tito at the international level and his involvement in the further affirmation of the policy on nonalinement. For this reason, Mijatovic stressed, the Havana conference will be an event of exceptional importance which will contribute to the affirmation of the basic principles and tenets of the policy of nonalinement in the world.

Regarding our country, Mijatovic said, Yugoslavia will endeavor to develop its relations with all the countries of the world on the familiar principles of independence, autonomy and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. Yugoslavia will also attempt to continue developing economic cooperation with all countries, and in particular with nonalined and developing countries.

Cvijetin Mijatovic positively assessed the trends in the international workers' movement and devoted special attention in his report to relations between Yugoslavia and its neighboring countries. In this connection he said that excellent results had been achieved in the development of relations with Yugoslavia's neighbors on the familiar principles of Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

FEDERAL COUNCIL FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES HAVANA SUMMIT

LD091514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Council Committee for Foreign Policy examined at today's session, chaired by Nijaz Dizdarvic, the preparations for the sixth summit meeting of nonalined countries and, in this context, the main directions of our country's involvement for a successful outcome to the sixth conference.

Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, acquainted the delegates with the results of the activity hitherto of the SFRY representatives in this sphere. The committee decided to prepare proposed conclusions for the convening of the conference in Havana which the Federal Council is to examine at its next session.

The committee today adopted reports on the visits by parliamentary delegations from Cuba, Mexico and the British-Yugoslav group in the British Parliament. Taking part in the discussion at today's session were the delegates Dusan Rakovac, Bogdan Osolnik and Svetislav Popovic.

VIDIC SPEAKS AT SERBIAN UPRISING DAY FESTIVITIES

LD071711 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Speech by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at Serbian Uprising Day festivities in Bela Crkva]

[Excerpts] Bela Crkva--This year we are celebrating Serbian Uprising Day in conditions of dynamic economic, cultural and every other kind of social activity throughout the country. We are involved in adopting major social decisions which will have a direct and long-term significance for the whole life of our social community. At the focus of attention of all social forces are questions of economic stabilization, which is of the greatest significance for our further complete socioeconomic development, and the preparation of the new medium-term development plan for all republics and provinces.

Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, emphasized this at the start of his speech at the central festivities of Serbian Uprising Day in Bela Crkva. Having referred to the enormous results achieved in the socialist construction of the country and in the development of self-management, he pointed out that these results and trends cannot be continued successfully, nor can an economically well-founded new medium-term plan be developed on their basis, unless some unfavorable tendencies which are parallel--and some even opposed--to the development policy this year are eliminated.

Vidic explained that this relates primarily to tendencies towards a weakening of the material base of associated labor, to the growing discord between the growth of all forms of consumption and of the social product, to inflation--which has strengthened once again--and poorer results in economic relations with other countries. We have entered an overextended investment cycle which is reflected unfavorably in all trends of economic activity and in particular in the rise in inflation. Such a situation calls for energetic measures, which are being taken everywhere.

In this context, Vidic underlined the significance of the recent LCY Central Committee session of topical questions of acquiring disposing of and distributing income and resources for personal incomes, as well as that of the measures which are to be taken on the basis of the standpoints and decisions of that session

Vidic went on to talk about questions of international policy. In this context he stressed the significance of the forthcoming nonalined conference in Havana. In recent months, all our republics and provinces have been making increased contributions to the building up of a suitable platform for our country's activities at the sixth meeting of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries.

The basic course to which we have held and which we have been following firmly in connection with decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and the 8th Serbia League of Communists Congress is to carry out a policy of good-neighborliness to the extent that this depends on us. However, Vidic pointed out, since it is a question of two-way triffic in the area of fruitful cooperation, success can only be achieved if both difficulties connected with questions of dispute and other hindrances which arise in relations are eliminated at the same time through joint efforts. "From this position, talks have been held in Belgrade recently with Bulgarian representatives (Comrades Milos Minic and Pencho Kubadinski) based on a desire to repair and promote our relations. Despite difficulties arising from the well-known stands of the Bulgarian side on the Macedonian nation and the Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the talks will continue in the expectation of changing the unacceptable positions of the Bulgarian side in time and reaching acceptable solutions. This should be as soon as possible, for resolve has been expressed on both sides in these talks to make efforts aimed at developing good-neighborly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries in the interest of both sides. All our efforts directed toward neighboring Albania, as well as toward all of Yugoslavia's neighbors, with whom in any case we maintain developed friendly relations, are inspired by a construtive spirit."

Our position as the builder of a socialist and self-management society is very firm and has the broadest historical perspective, Vidic went on, warning that at the same time the position is complex because various bourgeois and etatist-bureaucratic forces are struggling against our course. They all seek allies outside the SFRY who might be interested in our lack of success as either a socialist revolution with self-management content or as the state community of the SFRY with political equality and the brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities. In connection with this, Vidic cited the fact that even after three decades the quisling emigre organizations are attempting to organize, relying on the support of dark international forces which make use of them against our country. However, time has crushed them irretrievably and they have no chance at all.

In our country some people try to speak about our reality on behalf of a Marxist critical method, parallel with and outside the League of Communists, and they try to subject it to criticism. Working outside the movement and organized struggle of millions of people, they are in fact producing criticism which can only serve as proof of a hostile position toward our community. That is why our people energetically reject praxisism [praksisovstina] and other anarcho-liberal theories, and society has removed them from the battlefield for the development of self-management as being a hindrance in this struggle and development. A similar process and similar results had already taken place in connection with Cominform elements, who had also acted on behalf of Marxism but who were very soon exposed as traitors. In connection with this, Vidic remarked that the future would be harsh for all these wretched fifth-columnists, however small their number may be, but we as a movement are open to all those who have left the mainstream of our development and who sincerely wish to join it again.

Having referred to the application of the concept of all-people's defense and the preservation of the fraternal community of equal nations and nationalities and of self-management, Vidic stressed that our workers' movement, from Svetozar Markovic and Tucovic down to Tito and Kardelj, had represented the principle of self-management which developed as far as integral implementation in all spheres in the SFRY. This is also why we speak of socialist self-management and not just of self-management. Since the time of Svetozar Markovic the principle of self-management in the workers' movement in Serbia has also been taken into international relations. Serbian communists may find great satisfaction in the fact that they had always been resolutely against greater Serbian nationalism and against monarchist and all other forms of manifestation of greater Serbian concepts, as well as always representing the standpoints of freedom and equality for all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. In Vidic's words, from the time of the first uprising, struggles have been taking place among the Serbian people between those forces which wanted to impose a Serbian monarchy--whether Obrenovic or Karadjordjevic--and the power of the Serbian bourgeoisie on the Serbian people in Serbia and on other parts of the Serbian people outside Serbia, as well as on the other nations in Yugoslavia, and, on the other hand, those forces which viewed the freedom of the Serbian people from progressive standpoints in the sense that the freedom and unification of the Serbian people can only be realized in a state if there is a free and equal relationship with other peoples and a federal union on this principle.

"The workers' movement in Yugoslavia during Tito's leadership has also made progress essentially on this question, for it has not only proclaimed the principled bases on which it is possible to realize freedom, unity and the unification of our nations and nationalities, but through the all-people's struggle and socialist revolution it has created a new Yugoslavia and carried out these principles in practice", Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, said.

ARMY LCY COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

AU031917 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2081 14 Jun 79 AU

[B. Miletic Report]

[Summary] The communists in the army have been intensifying their activities. All meetings of basic organizations, committees and conferences of the LCY in the army deal with the combat building of the army and the strengthening of all-people's defense.

"The seventh session of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav people's Army held last week in Belgrade was also devoted to questions which each in its own way, are vital for the combat building of the army. The moral-political strength of the army and tasks of the communists in its strengthening, the contribution of the Yugoslav People's Army to the economic stabilization of society and the Marxist education of the younger elements of the army ranks, were at the center of attention of the gathering which was chaired by Dane Culic, president of the committee.

"With the discussion of these questions, the Presidium in fact concluded the preparations for the third session of the committee which will be held by the end of this month. The materials prepared by the working groups, the conclusions of the party gatherings at all levels and the analyses of the command factors in the army not only were a solid foundation for an assessment of the situation but also enabled the highest political-executive party organ in the army to do something new concerning its activities. Instead of dealing with the moral-political situation in all its complexity, as had been usual until then, the Presidium limited itself to only some of the most topical problems.

This means that instead of breadth they went to the depth of issues, to the very root from which the moral-political force of the army's being springs. The committee will do the same in 2 weeks time.

"However, life cannot be strictly divided into more and less important things, and the moral-political force of the army emanates precisely from its daily being, its concrete life, which means that in an analysis which strives for depth one also must first uncover thicker or thinner layers from the past. That is the reason why the analytical views of the Presidium occasionally dwelt on some general traits of the moral-political situation which are characteristic of the time in which we live. One could not do without it. But greatest attention was paid to the advancement of the moral-political strength of the units in exceptional circumstances, the strengthening of responsibility and legality in work, security and self-protection, and to the common denominator of all these: the unity of actions of all the factors that influence the moral and political situation."

The second point in the discussion was the economic situation. "The Yugoslav People's Army last year saved about 2 billion dinars, partly in foreign exchange, for the community. The communists think, however, that even better results can be achieved."

Marxist education was discussed because of the great interest in the "Tito-Party Revolution" courses, the question of examinations and the literature. A session of the committee in September will be devoted especially to the question of Marxist education.

The Presidium also discussed "some questions of youth leaders in war units and the rules of procedure of party leaderships." It decided to build the Yugoslav People's Army hall in Hercegnovi from membership fees.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC QUESTIONS 9 JULY

LD092244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--According to a report from the Federal Secretariat for Information, a session of the Federal Executive Council was held today under the chairmanship of Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, at which several current questions concerning the economic development of the country and the implementation of the social development plan of Yugoslavia to 1980, and in particular during 1979, were examined.

The Federal Executive Council session adopted a report by the Interrepublican Committee for Social Planning and Development according to which agreement has been reached between representatives of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces on the bases of Yugoslavia's social plan for the development of the production and processing of oil and gas in the period from 1976 and 1980 and of projects to insure continuity in this.

The joint interests and goals in the development policy of the economy, oil and gas lie in the harmonious development of the production and consumption of oil and gas, which should insure the optimum development in accordance with the overall development of energy-production in the country. This agreement envisages the long-term guaranteeing of the necessary quantities of oil and gas from domestic sources and the necessary importing of oil and gas for the needs of the economy, population and defense of the country. The agreement also envisages the stimulation of scientific research and the development of technology in the production, transport and consumption of oil and gas in order to insure a development of technology on a par with the results achieved in the world.

The Federal Executive Council adopted information from the Federal Institute for Social Planning on the current economic situation in the country from the beginning of January 1979. It was noted at the session that certain goals in socioeconomic development agreed upon in the social plan for 1979 were being realized successfully. This related primarily to the growth of industrial production, which in the period January-May 1979 went up by 9.4 percent in comparison with the same period last year. In comparison with the same period last year, employment had seen a growth of over 4 percent, labor productivity a growth of about 4 percent and real personal incomes a growth of 7 percent. The latest examinations of the economic trends in May-June this year indicate the deepening of unfavorable tendencies in the sphere of prices and living costs, where important departures have come about from the policy agreed upon in the resolution relating to this year. There are similar tendencies in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries, where the basic problems are concentrated in the area of the balance of payments. In the first half of 1979 exports were covering imports to a lesser degree than in the same period last year.

It was noted that an excessive growth in all forms of consumption--personal, general, joint and investment--had come about, which had led to overstrain in money-goods relations.

TANJUG REPORTS REVISIONS IN COUNTRY'S INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

LD091540 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)--A revision of many investment programs is under way in Yugoslavia. The drive, given nation-wide support, is already yielding results. An overly extensive investment front, considered as one of the causes of the country's economic instability, is being narrowed down in all Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces. Due to lack of funds, many projects are being abandoned and the completion of others put off.

The struggle for economic stability, the main feature of Yugoslav policy for this year, has compelled all republics and provinces to re-examine investment programmes on their territory.

Serbia has, for example, decided to reduce the list of projects in whose financing the republic participates to the steel industry complex in Smederevo and waterpower engineering.

On the "waiting list" it has placed some very important projects already underway, including the Beograd-Nis highway, the new Belgrade railway junction, a sugar plant and others.

In Croatia, the inauguration dates of the hydroelectric power plants and the first Yugoslav nuclear power plant "Krsko" have been put off as has also the building of an electric energy transmission network. This will save 5.7 billion dinars. Similar measures in road construction will eliminate a deficit of 2.3 billion dinars in the sector. Investments in waterpower engineering and railroad transport have also been revised. The value of postponed investments in only two enterprises in Croatia--INA (oil industry) and OKI (chemical industry)--amounts to 8.5 billion dinars.

The building [words indistinct] big projects has been postponed in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Among them are two fertiliser factories and edible-oil facilities of a total capacity of three million tons. Vojvodina has also decided for non-economic prospects to be put off where funds lack for investments in economic facilities.

In the economically most-developed republic of Slovenia, the building of some administration buildings, warehouses and other facilities has been postponed as has also the construction of a number of production plants which exceed planned limits, or funds for which have not been ensured in full. In Slovenia, just as country-wide, the need is stressed for a larger participation of economic enterprises in new investments. At the present, bank credits account for 60 percent of investments.

Investments are being revised also in less developed Yugoslav republics and the Province of Kosovo. Care is taken, however, not to create an investment vacuum and endanger the implementation of the common policy for the less developed regions to develop at a pace faster than the Yugoslav average.

TANJUG REPORTS ON SELF-MANAGEMENT COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST

LD091930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG)--A new system of financing and developing education, science, culture, pension insurance, social welfare and other social activities has been implemented in Yugoslavia for some years. The aim is to take these activities from under state tutorage [as received] and place them in a position to decide on their development programmes and the financing of these programmes, prices of their services and many other questions through consultations and on the basis of accords with those employed in economy, citizens and all others whose needs they meet.

New institutions--self-management communities of interest--have been formed for implementing this unique concept of Yugoslav theoreticians. Their formation, provided for under the 1974 Yugoslav Constitution, is a part of the new delegate system in the country and has for its aim to expand self-management also to relations between social activities and economy.

Several thousand self-management communities of interest have been formed in the past years, at the regional and the level of republics and some even at the level of the federation in addition to being formed for some traditional social activities. As envisaged under the law, self-management communities of interest have been formed in many economic branches--electric power industry, transport, waterpower engineering and others. These communities have their assemblies, whose delegates represent both the employed and other citizens, and their executive bodies. The influence of the communities has not yet become decisive in decision-making on the enormous funds which economy provides for self-management communities of interest.

The decisive say remains for the present with expert bodies of social activities (services) whose administration staff has, contrary to expectations, notably expanded.

The process of the transformation of social activities is evidently not easy or without difficulties. Misunderstanding of the process' essence, doubts and, in practice, even deviations from the set course are in evidence. Last year, for example, self-management communities of interest received more in funds than planned. The economy, whose accumulative capacity has been weakened, participated with some 125 billion dinars in financing the self-management communities of interest. What followed was that the communities had to return the excess funds.

The difficulties encountered, however, do not bring into doubt the concept of self-management communities of interest as communities in which the interests of social activities and economy are joined and adjusted.

Only a few years ago, the situation was similar in the implementation of the concept of associated labour in economy. The transformation of enterprises into basic organizations of associated labour was an unknown for many a few years back. Today, however, it is the concern of every Yugoslav who works and decides on the income he generates. The self-management community of interest will in the same way, it is believed, soon take its proper and constitutionally defined place.

MIKULIC CHAIRS POLITICAL SCHOOL COUNCIL MEETING

LD091516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The fourth generation of students at the "Josip Broz Tito" LCY political school in Kumrovec has successfully completed its education. This assessment was expressed at today's session of the school's council which was chaired by Branko Mikulic, president of the council.

DRAGOSAVAC VIEWS MONTENEGRO EARTHQUAKE DESTRUCTION

Visit to Budva

LD091514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budva--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, visited Budva today. After touring the damaged building with Vuko Vukadinovic, secretary of the Presidency of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, Dragosavac was told of the disastrous consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in this municipality. Zarko Mikovic, secretary of the League of Communists Municipal Committee, spoke about the measures taken and future plans and tasks relating to the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake.

Hercegnovi Damage Assessment

LD092006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Herceg-Novi--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today visited Hercegnovi where he became acquainted with the serious consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in this municipality and the measures being taken to overcome them. Accompanied by Vuko Vukadinovic, secretary of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, Dragosavac examined the demolished harbor in Zelenika and the Veljko Vlahovic shipyard in Bijela, where the earthquake caused great material damage.

In a conversation with representatives of the shipyard, Dr Dragosavac stressed that aid from the whole of our community would be necessary to restore the shipyard, which is an important economic installation. In particular, he stressed the need for an exceptional involvement by the working people of this collective and the Hercegnovi municipality to overcome the serious consequences of the natural catastrophe that left 8,700 out of 20,000 inhabitants without a roof over their heads. Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vuko Vukadinovic, secretary of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, left Bijela for Ulcinj.